



### "CHOLERA MORBUS."

Huddersfield, 19th Feb. 1832.

I AM ashamed to put the words upon paper: I do not believe that there is any disease in the country which has not been in it from the time that it first became inhabited: I do not believe one single word of all the statements of those doctors who contend that this disease is infectious: I believe that this disease *may* be more common than at most former periods of our history, because it generally proceeds from poverty and filth; and because the people are poorer and more filthy than they ever were before. This being my firm conviction, I should not have given the subject one inch of room in my work had I not deemed it right to do it, in order that our children may have an idea, or something like it, of the sort of *Government* under which we are living; or, rather, of the sort of *confusion* in which the affairs of this great country now are!

For this reason, and for no other, I shall insert one day's London-Nonsense on "the Cholera," taking it just as it lies before me in the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper of the 18th instant. But I should put upon record, that an *Act* has *actually been passed*, giving *most extensive powers* to the PRIVY COUNCIL, for the alleged purpose of preventing, or checking, this disease! Powers wholly unknown to *English law*! I do not see *any limit* to these powers; and if that Council were to order all my goods and books to be burnt, in order to prevent them from carrying about "*the Cho-*

*lera*," I do not see any remedy that I should have. We shall *see the Act* one of these days; and a precious document, I am sure, we shall find it.

It is curious to see how this great vessel is rocking to and fro, and how, at every lurch, the poor and oppressed part of the people *gain something*! The RICH are now raising money, nay, *the law* is about to make them pay money, to supply the means of giving proper food, raiment, bedding, medicines, and fuel, to THE POOR! And, besides these, to make them pay for *cleansing* the habitations of those who are unable to do it themselves! Why was not this done *before*? Because, before, *the rich were in no danger* from contagion existing amongst the poor! If the wretched state of the poor demand this *now*, it demanded it before "*the Cholera*" was heard of; but the *danger to themselves* has now awakened their compassion. The chopsticks in Norfolk call the *blankets*, the *bread*, the *largesses* of various sorts, which they are receiving, and have been receiving, since the fires raged, "*scare-blankets*," &c. With what reason I do not know; but the largesses to the poor, which are now bestowed, are certainly *scare-benefactions*. And here we have a *literal* verification, a *practical* verification, of my long-expressed and earnestly-inculcated opinion; namely, that there cannot, for any long time, be ease, tranquillity, or even *personal safety*, to the rich, amidst a miserable and half-starving people. "Out of evil comes good;" and even if I believed in the contagiousness of this disease, I should say it was a *good thing*, seeing that its *effects* are so good. I believe that the sufferings of the poor will be less, and their deaths less, this winter, than in any winter for many years last past; because, and only because, the disease that is now said to exist, is thought to be *catching*! If the disease were the king's-evil, or anything not catching, the base MALTHUSIAN crew would leave them to "the hand of

nature ;" but, as it may spread from those who work to raise the taxes, to those who eat them, the case is very different. The tax-eaters now find that those who do the work are human beings ; but those who are now bestirring themselves in the *cleansing* work, may be well assured that those whom they assist know how to reason as to motives.

With one part of the following account I am very much pleased. It will be seen, that in my ward, in London, the *parochial schools have been dissolved*, lest "*the cholera*" should get into them ; and, of course, the school in *Bolt-court*, which used to stun me and my customers with singing *God save the King*, the *Apostles Creed*, and *Pence-Table* ! The reader thinks I am joking : I am not ; and I intended to indite the nuisance as soon as I got back to London. Thank you, "*cholera*," for relieving me from this plague ; you are much more effectual than the law, and much swifter in your movements. This eternal curse is gone, at any rate : I shall hear no more *clapping of hands* and *shouting* for the purpose of *enlightening* the minds of the "*rising generation*." What a blessing it will be, if all these crowds of little creatures should be dispersed in this way !

Though I deem the whole affair as a mere hobgoblin, it will, if it be kept up with a tolerable supply of "*new cases*" and of "*deaths*," for three months, have, at the end of that time, produced a great and most salutary effect. One of the very greatest curses of this kingdom is the *swollen size of the Wen* ; and the very greatest danger which the country has to apprehend, is the difficulty in *dispersing the swelling*. I have seen a way through every difficulty but this. The *WEN* must be dispersed, mind that : that is as sure as that the sun gives light : and who is to say that "*the cholera*" is not to be the main instrument in the necessary work ? One thing is, to *prevent further swelling* ; and this "*the cholera*" will, if it bring a due supply of "*new cases*" and of "*deaths*," duly seasoned with *alarming paragraphs*, certainly effect. For the *WEN* (I do not

mean the *city*) is peopled wholly with *idlers*, and with persons to *feed* and *clothe* and *amuse* them. The idlers will hardly come to the *WEN* to face "*the cholera*," and then those who feed and clothe and amuse them will not come. The schools will not receive their supply of country scholars, and the people who have children in the *Wen* will withdraw them from it.

The next effect will be that of *driving idlers away*, together with the crowds who work in one way or another to keep them in idleness. A judicious supply of *alarming paragraphs* would empty the squares in a month ! The club-houses, or hells, would stick longer ; but they would be emptied in another month. If the diabolical contents got to Bath, Cheltenham, Brighton, &c., a wise Minister would follow them thither with scare-paragraphs ; and by the end of August, he would have the whole of the whiskered tribe lying about the lanes, feeding upon nice sweet blackberries of their own picking. Aye, and many a thousand of he and she tax-eaters would be hop-picking, in Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, before the end of September : for as to *pensions*, *dividends*, and *half-pay*, they would all be frightened away by "*the cholera* ;" and by the month of October, the grass would be a foot high in "*REGENT-STREET*" and that of *St. James*. I saw it *very fine*, growing in the streets of Philadelphia, in November, 1793.

To effect all these mighty purposes "*the cholera*" need not be *real*, mind ! It would be as effectual, and even *more* effectual, if it existed *only* in the imagination. Only let the *broad-sheet* ; only let Vaux Brougham's "*best possible public instructor*," work the matter well, and I will engage, that, in a month, or, at most, in three months, the *WEN* shall be as completely evacuated as ever human body was by the real *cholera morbus*. The only persons entitled to much compassion in such dispersion, would be the *tradesmen* of the *WEN*, who have *property* ; and they ought to think of the matter *by times*. They will, let things take what course they may, be greatly affected by the



scaring effects of this disease. While there are propositions for *suspending the proceedings in courts of justice*, it is hard to see how the Privy Council can permit assemblages at the *play-houses*, at *balls*, at *rouls*, and the like. And, as to the assemblages at St. STEPHEN'S, and especially at BELLAMY'S, in what places is "*the cholera*" more likely to be an intruder, since it is said to delight to work on *matter* which needs no minute description from my pen, even if the description were inviting both to the eye and to the nose. There is, however, a remedy at hand *here*; for these assemblages *can remove* to YORK, or to SALISBURY. Oh, God! and are we to owe this blessed change to "*the cholera*?"

This, however, will work the *tradesmen*, who will soon feel "*the cholera*" in their pockets; for, the landlord and the tax-gatherer will keep coming, and the *rate-collector* will come for cholera-rate in addition to all the rest, while the customers (and especially the *paying ones*) will be gone! The situation of Wen-tradesmen is already bad enough. The chopsticks are keeping back the supplies that the landlords, parsons, and bull-frogs, used to bring up to the Wen. Some of the Wen-tradesmen must give way, at any rate; but "*the cholera*" well kept up, will break up the whole affair in a few months. No effects are so swift as those of *flight*. Men lose all consideration for ulterior consequences; they look only at the present danger; they act on the impulse of the moment; and, if the alarm become great and general, every vehicle and every horse will be impressed into the service; and the roads from the Wen will, in all directions, resemble the scenes produced by the near approach of a barbarous enemy and his irresistible army. And, again I say, that, to cause all this, an imaginary may be just as effectual as real pestilence.

The following is the report of cholera cases received yesterday:

CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH, COUNCIL OFFICE, WHITEHALL, FEBRUARY 17. 1832.

LONDON, TEN O'CLOCK A. M.

*Limehouse*, Feb. 16.—Remaining at last report, 1; new cases, 0; died, 0; remaining 1. Total cases from commencement of disease, 4; deaths, 3.

*Afloat on the River*, Feb. 16.—Remaining at last report, 2; new cases, 0; died, 0; recovered, 0; remaining, 2. Total cases from commencement of disease, 2; deaths, 0.

*Lambeth*, Feb. 16.—Remaining at last report, 1; new cases, 0; died, 0; recovered, 0; remaining, 1. Total cases from commencement of disease, 2; deaths, 1.

*Southwark*, Feb. 16.—Remaining at last report, 9; new cases, 9; died, 2; recovered, 2; remaining, 9. Total cases from commencement of disease, 18; deaths, 6.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

*Limehouse*, Feb. 17.—Remaining at last report, 1; new cases, 1; died, 1; recovered, 1; remaining, 0. Total cases from commencement of disease 5; deaths, 4.

*Afloat on the River*, Feb. 17.—Remaining at last report, 2; new cases, 0; died, 0; recovered, 0; remaining, 2. Total cases from commencement of disease, 2; deaths, 0.

*Lambeth* Feb. 17.—Remaining at last report, 1; new cases, 0; died, 1; recovered 0; remaining, 0. Total cases from commencement of disease, 2; deaths, 2.

*Southwark*, Feb. 17.—Remaining at last report, 9; new cases, 0; died, 1; recovered, 1; remaining 7. Total cases from commencement of disease, 18; deaths, 7.

*Newcastle*, Feb. 15.—Remaining at last report, 5; new cases, 6; died, 0; recovered, 5; remaining 6. Total cases from commencement of disease, 943; deaths, 265.

*North Shields, Merton Township, and Preston*, Feb. 15.—Remaining at last report, 61; new cases, 7; died, 2; recovered, 0; remaining, 66. Total cases from commencement of disease, 287; deaths, 75.

*Hetton, &c.*, Feb. 15.—Remaining at last report, 22; new cases, 13; died, 1; recovered, 8; remaining, 26. Total cases from commencement of disease, 428; deaths, 83.

*Haddington, &c., N. B.*, Feb. 14.—Remaining at last report, 10; new cases, 2; died, 0; recovered, 2; remaining, 10. Total cases from commencement of disease, 124; deaths, 57.

*Tranent N. B.*, Feb. 14.—Remaining at last report, 71; new cases, 4; died, 5; recovered, 11; remaining, 59. Total cases from commencement of disease, 265; deaths, 11.

*Preston Pans*, Feb. 14.—Remaining at last report, 24; new cases, 4; died 0; recovered, 11; remaining, 17. Total cases from commencement of disease, 102; deaths, 18.

*North Berwick*, Feb. 13.—Remaining at last report, 3; new cases, 0; died, 0; re-



covered, 0; remaining, 3. Total cases from commencement of disease, 16; deaths, 7.

*Musselburgh, N.B., Feb. 14.*—Remaining at last report, 65; new cases, 7; died 3; recovered, 19; remaining, 50. Total cases from commencement of disease, 423; died, 185.

*Hawick, Feb. 14 and 15.*—Remaining at last report, 1; new cases, 0; died, 0; recovered, 1; remaining, 0. Total cases from commencement of disease, 17; deaths, 4.

*Kirkintilloch, N.B., Feb. 14.*—Remaining at last report, 3; new cases, 2; died, 1; recovered 1; remaining, 3. Total cases from commencement of disease, 72; deaths, 26.

*Glasgow and suburbs, Feb. 14.*—Remaining at last report, 1; new cases, 2; died, 2; recovered, 0; remaining, 1. Total cases from commencement of disease, 5; deaths, 4.

*Coal Bridge, N.B., Feb. 14.*—Remaining at last report, 0; new cases, 5; died, 3; recovered, 0; remaining, 2. Total cases from commencement of disease, 5; deaths, 3.

*Mary Hill, N.B., Feb. 14.*—Remaining at last report, 4; new cases, 4; died, 0; recovered, 0; remaining, 8. Total cases from commencement of disease and deaths—not stated.

*Paisley, N.B., Feb. 14.*—Remaining at last report, 0; new cases, 2; died, 2; recovered, 0; remaining, 0. Total cases from commencement of disease, 2; died, 2.

#### TOTALS.

Cases remaining at last report..	283
New cases.....	60
Died.....	21
Recovered.....	58
Remaining.....	264

	Cases.	Deaths.
From the commencement of disease.....	2,719	846
From places where the disease has ceased, and from which no returns have been this day received.....	1,842	521
Grand Total.....	4,561	1,367
(Signed) Wm. Maclean, Sec.		

#### "Council Office, Feb. 17.

"The rumour of a gentleman having been attacked with spasmodic cholera at one of the hotels in Albemarle-street, has no foundation. Having been deputed by the Central Board to inquire into its truth, I am instructed to give, for the satisfaction of the proprietor and the public, an unqualified contradiction to the report.

JAMES EVANS, Surgeon."

**UNION HALL.—CHOLERA.**—Yesterday, Dr. White, Physician to the Surrey Dispensary (next door to the office), appeared before the magistrates, and said that a man labouring under symptoms of the cholera was then in a hackney-coach at the door of the Dispensary,

which, however, could not take him in, as the institution was only founded for giving medical advice and dispensing medicines gratis to the poor.—A Mr. Harle, who accompanied the patient, said, that as he was passing along Pitfield-street, Shoreditch, that morning about eleven, he saw a man suddenly attacked with violent sickness, accompanied with cramp. He was taken into a chemist's shop, where he was somewhat relieved by brandy and opium. He was then placed in a hackney-coach, and carried to Bartholomew's Hospital. On arriving there, the authorities refused to admit the patient. He was then driven to Abchurch-lane; but the Lord Mayor expressed his regret that his mansion was not ready, and advised him to go to the Surrey Dispensary. The patient had been bled in the coach to the extent of eighteen ounces, which gave him some relief. He appeared to be about forty, and a mechanic. He was lying along the seat of the vehicle, and every now and then exhibited agony apparently from spasms in his lower extremities.—An officer was sent to Guy's Hospital to ascertain if accommodation could be afforded there, and an answer was returned in the negative. The poor man had now been two hours and a half in the coach. Admission was also refused to the workhouse of St. George. After a further delay, the patient was admitted into a house opposite Bethlem Hospital, St. George's-fields, which has been recently fitted up for cholera cases.

Another new case occurred yesterday at Limehouse. A woman named Connolly, about forty years of age, who resided in White's-rents, was conveyed to an apartment in the rear of the workhouse yard, at half-past one this morning, and died at a quarter to four. A number of men were engaged several hours this morning in working the parish engine, and washing the dwellings, &c., in White's-rents. It is about 100 yards to the eastward of Nightingale-lane, between Ropemaker's-fields and Fore-street, a confined dirty alley; here it is where the deceased woman Ferguson resided. The case is pronounced decidedly cholera.

On Thursday morning the following notice, issued by the Central Board of Health, was extensively posted over the metropolis:—

"Cholera Districts.—Looseness of bowels is the beginning of cholera; thousands of lives may be saved by attending in time to this, a complaint which should on no account be neglected by either old or young. In places where the disease prevails, when cramps in the legs, arms, or belly are felt, with looseness or sickness at the stomach, when medical assistance is not at hand, three tea-spoonsful of mustard-powder, in half a pint of warm water, or the same quantity of warm water with as much common salt as it would melt, should be taken as a vomit, and after the stomach has been cleared out with more warm water, 25 drops of laudanum should be taken in a small



glass of any agreeable drink. Heated plates, or platters, to be applied to the belly and pit of the stomach. As persons run considerable risk of being infected by visiting those suffering from this disease, in crowded rooms, it is most earnestly recommended that only such a number of persons as are sufficient to take care of the sick be admitted into the room.

“ W. MACLEAN, Sec.

“ Central Board of Health,  
Council-Office, Whitehall.”

FARRINGTON-WITHOUT.— Last night a meeting was held in the parish church of St. Sepulchre, of the Common Council, clergy, and medical practitioners of the ward of Farringdon-Without; Mr. Bedford, Common Councilman, in the chair. The chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration the most effectual measures to be adopted in consequence of the alarming disease which had visited the metropolis. Several gentlemen, professional and otherwise, addressed the meeting; and the principal topic was that of the *proposed dissolution of the parochial schools*. It appeared that an order had been sent to the school of that parish, in consequence of which the children had been sent home. This measure appeared inimical to the views of many present, who considered that the children, being thrown into the streets, would not only contract immoral habits, but be much more liable to become victims to the cholera than if allowed to congregate as usual. At all events, supposing that the order was persisted in, they thought that they ought to be mustered every day, so that proper officers might ascertain the state of their health, and what was really of paramount importance, to see that they were kept in a state of cleanliness.— The Rev. Mr. Nott, the vicar, hoped that gentlemen would raise a fund for the purpose of *cleansing and white-washing the residences of those who were incapable of doing it themselves*. He said he would put down 10*l.* towards such a purpose. (Loud applause.) Mr. Figgins was friendly to the proposition, but remarked, that in some of the houses he had visited he found the inmates *enjoying good health*, living in the midst of all manner of *nastiness and filth*. It was a fact recorded in history, that during the plague of London, the cat-gut spinners, &c., who lived in and about Cowcross, generally escaped the contagion. (Laughter.)

Mr. Edwards, overseer, complained of a demand made by the marshmen, of 2*s.* for the delivery of a summons connected with the poor-rates. Some time since he paid 4*l.* 12*s.* for 46 summonses, and he found upon inquiry that the headle shared the spoil; he was sure that if the claim was legal the marshmen would not give up half. Mr. Figgins said, of all the useless men connected with the city of London, the marshmen were the most useless.—Thanks having been voted to the

Chairman, the meeting adjourned until Saturday.

The members of the City Board of Health held a meeting yesterday evening. Several bankers of Lombard-street, and others who have houses in the vicinity of the old Post-Office, object to the premises lately occupied by Sir F. Freeling, being prepared as a hospital for the reception of persons attacked by the cholera. At the meeting held yesterday evening, parties attended on behalf of those opposed to the measure, to state their grounds of objection. Mr. Pearson contended that it was of the highest importance that places should be provided in the city, where immediate assistance could be afforded to persons who were attacked. He said there were many persons engaged in the banking houses and merchants' offices who lived some distance from town. If one of them were suddenly attacked, would those who opposed the establishment of hospitals take the patient into their house? The subject remains for future consideration.

Government have placed at the disposal of the City Board of Health a large number of iron bedsteads and bed-clothes, which will be distributed in those places where hospitals are to be prepared. The Board have had submitted to them plans for carriages to convey the sick to the hospitals with all possible speed. The obtaining a plot of ground to bury persons who may die of the disease has also been under consideration, as well as many other plans for affording relief to the poor. Representations were made of the injurious effects likely to result from the crowded state of the Court of Requests on Court days for hearing summonses, the parties attending the Court being generally those of the lowest class. Measures to prevent any evil consequences in this respect are to be considered.

In the ward of Bishopsgate a meeting of the subscribers to the schools was held on Wednesday, when it was unanimously resolved to postpone the dispersion of the children; and, at the suggestion of the Dean of Hereford, the Rector, the treasurer has since had an interview with the official authorities at Whitehall, who consider the measure recommended by the City Board of Health at present premature, and that it will be sufficient time, at all events, to carry it into effect should the disease unhappily make its appearance in the district.

The reports of yesterday respecting cholera, in all those parts of the metropolis which it has invaded, are very favourable: We have seen the six cases which are now under treatment in the parish of St. Olaves, and we are happy to say that the alarming symptoms which certainly were manifested in these cases have entirely disappeared, and the patients merely labour under a slight fever. The patient who died on Wednesday was an Irishman, whose friends peremptorily refused to allow him to be examined. The Central Board of Health has requested of those sur-

geons who have cases of cholera under their care to consider the inspection of the body after death as an essential part of their reports; and it is to be hoped that the Government will secure to the medical gentlemen the facility of making this inspection.

The following placard was posted about Lambeth yesterday:—

**"CHOLERA HUMBUG!"**—Inhabitants of Lambeth, be not imposed upon by the villainously false report that the Asiatic Cholera has reached London. A set of half-starved doctors, apothecaries' clerks, and jobbers in the parish funds, have endeavoured to frighten the nation into a lavish expenditure; with the Government they have succeeded in carrying a bill which will afford fine pickings. A ruinous system of taxation, starvation, and intemperance, has been long carried on; it has now arrived at its acme, and disease is the natural result."

Some alarm was created in Liverpool, on Tuesday and Wednesday, by a report that several cases of malignant cholera had broken out in that town. It was found, however, on inquiry, that the cases were *English* cholera.

In every county, city, or town, which cholera has as yet visited, the extent of its ravages has been uniformly in an inverse ratio to the general health of the inhabitants.

Several cases prevailed to an alarming extent in the autumn and spring of 1827 and 1830, about Wapping and Ratcliffe, and spread with such frightful rapidity, that many persons died daily. Patients broken down by dissipation and mental distress, and especially enfeebled lying-in women, old people, and children, were carried off by its resistless force, within twenty-four hours, vomiting and relaxation of bowels being always attendant symptoms.

There is one point relative to the cholera which seems to puzzle the contagionists. This disease is Indian, where it has long been indigenous. We of this country, and especially of this metropolis, are in constant intercourse with India, ships from whence are arriving in numbers almost every week; yet, though Lascars on board some of these vessels have been known to die of Asiatic cholera between Madeira and England, no instance of the disease having been thus imported has been known to occur.—*Morning Paper*.

**LANGPORT.**—The typhus fever is now so very prevalent in the neighbourhood of this town, that some excitement has been occasioned in consequence, particularly at Curry Rivel, where many persons have been victims to the disease.—*Sherborne Journal*.

The typhus fever and measles are very prevalent in Wakefield and the adjacent villages. The fever ward at the Dispensary has been, for some weeks, quite full, and in several families there have been cases which, on this account, could not be removed. The apothecary at the Dispensary fell a victim to the fever a short time back.

It is believed by many medical men, that in

numerous instances the typhus fever, which has been prevalent for some months in various parts of the country, has been common in close neighbourhoods and other unhealthy situations annually, but having been unnoticed by official medical reports, it passed off without exciting any public alarm.

**QUARANTINE.**—The Dutch Government have classed Glasgow, together with Edinburgh and Leith, among the infected places, with respect to quarantine in Holland, by which vessels from these places will be subject to forty days' quarantine on arriving in the Netherlands ports.

It appears that the only precaution taken at Standgate Creek, or in English quarantine generally, is to impound the disease. Detention during ten days of the ship and crew, and fumigation, are the specifics. On the liberation of the ship, it is assumed that the crew are in perfect health; but what has been done to expurgate their bedding, clothing, and susceptible goods? Exposure to the air, and the supposed and now doubtful disinfection—such as chlorine and chlorides—are the only precautionary measures.

## IRISH LAMB.

Huddersfield, 18th Feb., 1832.

Just before I left Manchester this morning, Mr. JOHNSON took me to see one of the *flesh-markets*, when, to my great surprise, I saw a *house-lamb*, the most beautiful, by very far, that I had ever seen in my whole life, though I have always been a connoisseur in house-lamb, and always, when I have had the means, been what they call a *maker of house-lamb*. This lamb, which was whole, and had, as the fashion is, the skin upon the back, did not weigh, with the four trotters cut off, *more than seven pounds a quarter at most*, was as fat as, and had kidneys equal in proportion to those of, any *Leicester sheep* that I ever saw in my life! The butcher said that the *fore quarters* would weigh *about eight pounds*: "about eight" means "seven," in such a case. I am sure the lamb did not weigh seven pounds a quarter, and I verily believe that the two kidneys weighed a pound. The flesh was as white as any veal that ever was seen. I have seen thousands and thousands of house-lambs: I go to the London markets on purpose to see them both alive



and dead. I took infinite pains to learn this MASTERWORK of husbandry: I had house-lamb at Botley, at Barn-Elm, and have some now at Kensington: and I never have seen a lamb anything approaching to an equality with this one. The butcher asked 14s. a quarter for the lamb, and told me that it came FROM IRELAND! I examined the head of the lamb, and its mouth. It was not of a horned breed, and it was scarcely two months old. I should be very much obliged to some Irish farmer to give me an account of the manner and plan of raising these lambs, and particularly of the SORT OF EWES employed for the purpose.

The pains taken by us in England to get this house-lamb are very great. It is very well known that it is not fashionable to eat grass-lamb in London till Easter. So that, until that season, no lamb is seen in the common markets. But the house-lamb is quite another thing: it is sheep-veal, and it begins to come to market in January. To have this lamb, the large horned ewes of Dorsetshire and Somersetshire are always made use of. They lamb in October and November, and their lambs are fit to kill at eight or ten weeks old, if they be well managed. The whole of the annual supply of these ewes is brought, on the 9th of October, to a little village in the north of Hampshire, called APPLESRAW, whither the dealers and farmers go from all parts of the country. The house-lamb is made in Surrey, Middlesex, and Hertfordshire, and, perhaps, some in Essex and Kent. The ewes are put into a pasture, near a yard, until they have lambed; and, when the lambs are about ten days old, they are shut up in a warm house, and the mothers are brought in to let them suck several times in the day, and are suffered to remain with them in the night. When the lambs get to be a month old or so, they are fed with fine meal of some sort, to help fatten them; but the great reliance is on the milk, just as in the case of calves. And the great thing, in this interesting business, is to make the ewes give a great deal of milk, and to effect this, people resort to

all sorts of means. The time of year is such as to afford no grass. Therefore, turnips, grains, malt-dust, meal, and, in short, every thing likely to promote milk, is resorted to. I have fed my ewes, this year, with the very best of hay, fine savoy cabbages, mangle wurzle cut fine, and Cobbett's-corn, and sometimes with fresh grains into the bargain. I had six quarters of lamb sent down for the DINNER AT MANCHESTER, on the 30th of January. It was fine lamb, but it was precisely thirteen weeks old; it weighed, perhaps, nine pounds a quarter, or more; but it was not so fat, nor anything like it, nor was it so white, as this Irish lamb, which, I am sure, was not more than ten weeks old.

It is possible that this lamb came out of season by some accident, and was fed by hand, with new milk from the cow, in which way lambs may be made very fat and perfectly white; and I have often thought that this would be the cheapest way of making house-lamb. If this lamb were made in this way, there is nothing to learn from it; but, if it be at all the practice to make house-lamb in Ireland, I should very much like to know something about it, and especially about the sort of ewes made use of for the purpose; for this lamb was of a hornless breed, and our house-lamb are always made from horned ewes, as above-mentioned. There are persons who say that they do not like house-lamb; that it has no taste; that they do not like lamb till about Easter. The same persons do not like chicken in asparagus time, and for much about the same reason. If it be bad taste to like house-lamb, it is a very old taste, at any rate; for we read of it in the accounts of banquets and feasts in the reign of Edward the First.

But not only this beautiful lamb, but a great part of the other meat in this market of Manchester, came from Ireland. What a sight to be beheld by me, who had been well informed, that, of the immense sum of money annually expended in relief to the poor in this great town, more than one-half was expended to relieve Irish people; that of the public charities, they have more than

*two-thirds*; and that so great is their reluctance to be sent to their native country, that many of them endure the *treadmill* in the House of Correction as incorrigible vagabonds, *rather than sign a pass which would send them back to their native shore!* I state these as undeniable facts. And is it not then time, that something were done to change the state of Ireland? Ought not something to be done to prevent that country from being the terror of its natives? From sending forth its people to be the scourge of other countries and the disgrace of the name of their own? And whence come all these evils? From this: that there is no law to compel the owners of the land to give to those who labour, *their due share of the produce*. Things were fast approaching to the same point in England. STURGES BOURNE'S horrible bills had very nearly made *potatoes* the sole food of the English labourer: *very nearly*; but at last, the MEN OF KENT, to their everlasting honour, inscribed on their banners, "WE WILL NOT LIVE UPON POTATOES;" and then the dream of MALTHUS vanished! And then all the schemes of all the *poor-law schemers* were blown to air. We must now see justice done to the Irish; we must see, that, at last, they have a country, which at present, they have not. *All England* seems to be of one mind as to this matter; and the hard-hearted non-resident tyrants must give way. We all understand now, how the Irish came to be so miserable and so "*rebellious*." It is impossible to cheat us any longer, and justice to ill-treated Ireland *must come*.

## RICH AND POOR.

### LAW-REFORMING COMMISSION'S DISREGARD OF THE PROPERTY-RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

January 17th, 1832.

SIR,

I KNOW nothing which more strongly shows the want of a reform in Parliament, than the tricks which are now in

the course of being played with the property-rights of the people.

Ever since the time of Henry the Eighth, in general cases a man has had a chance of recovering an estate to which he might be entitled, for a period of sixty years from the commencement of the wrongful possession. It is now proposed to enact, and the bill has been twice read, that it shall not be lawful to claim an estate after the expiration of *twenty* years from the commencement of the wrongful possession.

Now, the difference in the circumstances of a poor man and those of his wealthy relation, generally causes the family of the one to be unknown to that of the other in two or three generations, particularly when one family has been forced, or the other allured, to settle in distant parts of the country; it must consequently often happen that the *twenty* years will have expired before the poor man will get any knowledge of his right. But even suppose a poor man to become aware of his right before the expiration of the twenty years, it will be out of his power, in numberless cases, as the poorer classes of this country are now circumstanced, to find money enough to obtain the evidence of pedigree, and other information requisite to the effectual prosecution of his claim in a court of law. What lawyer has not known several instances where claimants could not find money conveniently to pay the postage even of a single letter? Persons in low circumstances are obliged constantly to put off the prosecution of their claims to estates to which they believe themselves entitled; but in yielding to this necessity, they cheer themselves with a hope that their situation in life will mend, so as to enable them to follow up their rights.

Considering these things, how hard will it be to make the expiration of *twenty* years from the commencement of the wrongful possession a bar to a claim of land! it will be *barring* the poor of their property-rights with a vengeance. The proposers of this alteration in the law, which is called an *amendment*, certainly know what its operation will be; and I would give those classes which



will be most grievously affected by its operation, a word of warning.

The rich man is generally either on terms of intercourse or correspondence with his wealthy relatives; and if not on such terms, is enabled to keep his eye on such relatives and their concerns, and generally doing so, will escape damage from this alteration in the law; and if he can get possession of an estate, on the death of a person whose heir is not at hand, he may derive some advantage from the alteration: to him, indeed, on the whole, the thing really is an *amendment*.

It is true, indeed, that, in some cases, the lapse of twenty years from the commencement of wrongful possession, and in some other cases where the wrongful possessor has taken the active means of levying a fine, the lapse of five years from the time of levying the fine has long been a bar to a claim of land; it is true also, that the judges have done every thing they could to discountenance those proceedings by which, in other cases previously alluded to, estates were recoverable for a period of sixty years, by refusing to allow the plaintiff to amend in case any slip were made in such proceedings. But all this was, and is, so much injustice bearing most hardly upon the middle and lower classes of society; and was it not the business of law reform to enlarge such unjustly-contracted property-rights, and to expedite and improve, or to make fully available, such difficult and obstructed remedies? The fact is, the people have been grossly deluded by the name of law reform, and for this delusion they have already paid nearly 100,000*l.* out of pocket. But the law wants reforming! Yes; but the people must *have a hand in it or an eye towards it*; and if they do not, they may be assured that the interests of the great body of them will suffer. And is there to be no period of limitation to a claim of land? Yes; there should be. Then will not the disabilities of poverty always operate to the disadvantage of the poor, and to the advantage of the rich? Yes; but the longer the period, the smaller the relative advantages and disadvantages; the shorter, the greater:

twenty years is much too short; looking at the exigences of one-half of the nation at the present day, one cannot think sixty years too long: but let the people look to the matter; they must not expect lawyers to settle it rightly for them. The lawyers who compose the Real Property Law Commission have a notion, that if A honestly buy of B an estate which is in right the property of C, A ought to be protected against the claim of C; and hence comes this *twenty-year* proposition: now, though most other lawyers have got hold of the same notion, it is difficult to discover any justice in it. It is hard, certainly, for A to lose his money; but it is equally hard for C to lose the estate; and unless right and law be dead letters, they ought to gain the estate for C.

If, Sir, you should think that the matters above treated on are of public concern, you will have the goodness to insert this letter in your *Register*, and to endeavour to draw public attention to it; and in that case, I will, in another letter, point out the Law-reforming Commission's further attempts to invade the property and rights of the weak and helpless.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C—B—S.

To Wm. Cobbett, Esq.

## PETITION.

*To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.*

The humble petition of the Inhabitants of the Parish of Huddersfield,

Showeth,

That by the bill now before your honourable House, it appears that one member is allotted to the township of Huddersfield, which contains upwards of 19,000 souls; that your petitioners know that it must be the intention and most anxious wish of your honourable House that the power of choosing the said member should be, in reality, as

well as in name, in the electors; that, however, if the right of voting in Huddersfield be confined to the township, as it is in the bill as it now stands, this cannot be the case; for that almost the whole of the ground in the township is the property of one man; that the buildings of every description are held of him either on rack-rent or on leases of different sorts; that the sudden increase of population and trade, and the consequent eagerness to build, have induced numerous persons to forego the usual security taken in building on other men's land; so that, as your humble petitioners verily believe, there never was a body of voters in any borough in the kingdom, who held their property by a tenure so frail as the electors of Huddersfield, and who were so absolutely dependent on any patron as they will be, if the limits of the borough be not extended beyond those of the township.

That your humble petitioners are anxious to express their sincere belief, that the present proprietor of the township would not attempt to make an undue use of his power; but besides the change which the possession of power is ever apt to make in the same person, and besides the certainty that the present proprietor must have a successor, your humble petitioners are sure that your honourable House will perceive, that to leave the people of Huddersfield to a dependance on the chance of personal character in a patron, would, in the first place, be to act in open hostility to your own avowed just and benevolent intention; and, in the next place, to expose them to all those corruptions, animosities, and outrages, to relieve the country from the injuries and the disgrace of which, your honourable House has so long and so laudably been labouring.

That, therefore, your humble petitioners pray that your honourable House will be pleased to extend the limits of the borough to the whole of the parish of Huddersfield, which contains upwards of 31,000 souls, or make such extension of the franchise as shall seem meet; and that your petitioners hope

that it will not appear unreasonable to your honourable House, if they confidently expect, that, upon due reflection on the greatness of the trade of Huddersfield, and its immediate vicinity, your honourable House will allot two members to the borough, when so extended.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

## AMUSING TRIAL!

(From the Morning Chronicle of the 10th of February, 1832.)

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, FEB. 9.

[Sittings at Nisi Prius, before the Lord Chief Baron LYNDHURST and a Special Jury.]

HUNT v. LAWSON.—Mr. Hunt, immediately after the Lord Chief Baron had taken his seat, rose and addressed the court nearly as follows:—

My Lord and Gentlemen of the Jury,—In appearing before you here this day, I feel it my duty—a duty which I owe to the court and the bar—to apologise for appearing before you in person to conduct my own case. This is an action brought by me against the printer of the *Times*, but the real defendant, is the proprietor of the paper, a rich and powerful person. I am aware that there are gentlemen at the bar much more qualified to conduct the case than I am, but in the present state of the public press, I feel that I should be imposing a very odious office upon any gentleman of the bar who might have undertaken to conduct this cause, although I feel satisfied, that had any gentleman of the bar undertaken the office, however odious to his feelings, that he would have done his duty to his client. I feel awkward at taking any step which may appear to be interfering with the liberty of the public press. I have no assistance, because I understand that it is contrary to the etiquette of the bar for any professional gentleman to act under any person who pleads his own cause. This, Gentlemen of the Jury, is an action brought by me, Henry Hunt, against John Joseph Lawson, the printer of the *Times*; he is the nominal defendant, but the real defendant is Mr. Walter. I don't wish to violate the rules of the court; I will therefore say, that the action is against the proprietor of the *Times*—a paper which brings in the immense sum of 30,000*l.* per annum. It has been my misfortune to have been what is called a public man for 25 years. I have stood forward for the vindication of the rights and privileges of the people; I should apologise for speaking of myself, but my character, trade, and almost my very life, are at stake. I have long been,



and ever shall be, the advocate of the public press. If the press of the country be conducted on fair and honourable principles, it would be a great blessing; but if it overstep the bounds of truth, it become at once the greatest curse that could be inflicted upon the country. Gentlemen, I feel it necessary to give you a brief outline of my political life. Mr. Hunt then went at considerable length into his conduct relative to his political life, and proceeded to read the following paragraph:—

"The recreant Hunt has been burnt in effigy on the famous field of Peterloo, where he has appeared so often. There were more persons to be seen dancing about the ashes than ever attended him on the most popular occasions."

This appeared in the *Sun*, which paper, however, on its being discovered that the report was utterly destitute of truth, inserted a contradiction. The second libel was nearly as follows:—"It is true that Hunt paid a visit here (Manchester). His object in coming appears to be a mystery, unless the account be true that, as Mr. O'Connell says, which is, that he has been bought in the lump." This, Gentlemen, continued Mr. Hunt, from a man, too, who I know was then in treaty with the Government to put down agitation in Ireland, if he could get a place. I should not attend to such trumpery if it had rested there, but it went forth to the public; and after such unfounded statements had been read by so many thousands of persons, it was impossible to remove the false impression from their minds.

Mr. Hunt was interrupted by Mr. PLATT, who submitted to his Lordship, that the matter offered by Mr. Hunt was irrelevant.

Mr. Hunt, however, persevered, and read a petition which he had presented to the Prince Regent, for the purpose of showing that he was not the traitor, the recreant, the villain which he had been called by the press. Gentlemen, it was said that the libels are merely political squibs; but were those attacks on the bishops in the House of Lords, telling them to put their house in order? Were these mere squibs, things which they followed up until the bishop's palace was burnt at Bristol? All the calamities which took place in that unfortunate city, were owing to nothing but the licentious press. The reporters, Gentlemen, make most of the speeches in the House of Commons. I have been called a villain by them. I can account very well how that was. Something was said in the House which was not distinctly heard; then one reporter asked another what it was, and he was told that it was the word "villain." He then put down, "Hunt was a villain." This goes the round of the press, and by-and-by an article appears, taking it for granted, and enlarges upon it. Gentlemen, the reports in the papers are no more likewhat is said in the House than these

libels are the truth. The reporters make up the speeches. They take a word here and there, and reason upon them; besides which, they are the most abusive, vulgar fellows you can imagine. Their language is disgusting, which, bad as it is, they often put into the paper. (A laugh.) The exclamations of "hear, hear," and "oh, oh," they generally make out of their own heads. These are the persons connected with the press—the fourth state of the realm—that has bullied the House of Commons—that has bullied the House of Lords—that has bullied the Ministers, and the Bishops, and even the King himself; and it is against this powerful and dangerous engine, Gentlemen, that I call upon you earnestly and seriously to make a stand. You are in the gap, and I do not doubt that you will stand firm. No man will be safe if the press is allowed to vilify a man's character at pleasure. Mr. Hunt called earnestly for the jury to give him a verdict to put a stop to such proceedings, as he assured them that by these falsehoods in the *Times*, *he was completely ruined—his trade was gone—his men dare not go through the streets*; besides, it was useless, the people said, "*We will have none of you*; look at the *Times*;" and had it not been for the police, he apprehended that the consequences would have been serious.

Mr. Tomlin was called from the Stamp-office, to prove that the defendant was the printer and publisher of the *Times*, which was admitted.

Benjamin Turner produced copies of the *Times* newspaper, from the Stamp-office, of the 26th of April, 2d of May, and 5th of May, in the year 1831.

Mr. Bryant deposed that he advised Mr. Hunt's family to leave the house, in consequence of the mob which had assembled there.

Sir J. SCARLETT objected to this evidence, as it did not relate to the matter on the record.

Mr. Turner, a housekeeper at Manchester, was there on the 22d of April. There was a great number of persons assembled, with a band of music, and a rejoicing that the King had dissolved the Parliament. There was a procession. They passed over Peterfield, called "Peterloo." The band played "See the conquering Hero comes," and when they came to where the hustings stood on August 16, 1831, they played the "Dead March in Saul." There was no effigy burnt on the 22d of April. This witness stated that he had attended the court yesterday, but was arrested by the constable of Salford, and kept in prison all last night. He could not tell where the prison was, but it was a very uncomfortable place. He had seen the libel in the *Sun* newspaper.

Cross-examined by Sir J. SCARLETT: He had attended at a committee on the 26th of January. He made a speech there; there were about 10,000 people present.

By Mr. HUNT: He could not tell whether he was in custody on that account.

Sir J. SCARLETT: Are you a householder?

Witness: Yes, Sir.

Sir J. SCARLETT: Are you a ten pounder? (A laugh.)

Witness: No, Sir; not yet. I pay about 6*l.* when I can.

Mr. HUNT: The learned Counsel wishes to know whether you get anything by reform.

Witness: No, Sir.

Sir J. SCARLETT: Why you attended a meeting on a Sunday. What was it for?

Witness: To obtain a reprieve for the unfortunate men at Bristol.

Mr. HUNT: Did you never hear of the meeting of the Privy Council on a Sunday?

Witness: Yes; there was one last Sunday, I know.

Mr. HUNT: I am sure your object was quite as good as theirs. (A laugh.)

John Bradley, a silk-weaver, and occasionally a bill-sticker, was with the procession, rejoicing at the dissolution of Parliament. There were no effigies burnt, nor any language disrespectful to Mr. Hunt used. He never stuck up any bills with "legal murder" upon them. He said those bills related to the execution at Bristol. The meeting was for the purpose of addressing the King on the subject. There was no drunkenness.

Mr. HUNT said, that he had several other witnesses to call to prove the same fact, but he would not trouble the court unnecessarily. He therefore closed the case.

Sir JAMES SCARLETT rose to address the jury on the part of the defendant, but from the crowded state of the court, and the little accommodation for reporters, together with the low tone of voice in which the learned Counsel spoke, it was impossible to catch the commencement of his speech. When his voice became audible, we understood him to be remarking upon the length in which Mr. Hunt had addressed the jury, whose speech, he said, consisted of an irrelevant description of his long political life, the state of the country, the loss of trade, and the riot at his house, entirely of a personal nature, which was followed by a great deal of declamation against the *Times* newspaper, and calling upon the jury to punish the proprietors of that paper—not so much for injury done to himself as to the country at large. The learned Counsel then alluded to the complaint which Mr. Hunt had made, with respect to the impossibility of employing any gentleman at the bar to conduct his case, on the ground that he would have failed through fear; he had never heard of a barrister being afraid to conduct a case in such a manner as to do ample justice to his client. Nor was there any gentleman at the bar, he felt assured, who would object to undertake such a cause. He had never heard it contended, that a complaint made against the proprietors of a newspaper for personal libels, was an attack

upon the liberty of the press generally. Mr. Hunt had, however, an advantage in conducting his own case, because he was allowed by the court to go into matter which was totally unconnected with the immediate question before the court—an indulgence which would not be extended to any gentleman of the bar. Mr. Hunt had said, that the *Times* had bullied the King, the Lords, and the Commons, with impunity. Now, if the King, the Lords, and the Commons, could put up with it, he would ask them why could not Mr. Hunt bear it? The *Times* did not represent Mr. Hunt as a recreant, a turncoat, and a villain. It merely stated that the mob had called him by these terms. It was impossible for the reporters to give a full and faithful report of what took place. If Mr. Hunt recovered 1,000*l.* from all the papers he had brought actions against, it would make up for his losses in trade. Could it be a libel to say in the newspaper that a mob called a man names. A mob would do this sometimes to their best friend. Was it a libel to say that a certain person had his windows broken by a mob? Was one *iota* detracted from the glory of the Duke of Wellington by the way the mob acted towards him? The very nature of a mob was changeable. A mob was mistaken for the people, but they were quite distinct from them. The paper did not state that any man of property or character had called the hon. gentleman these names. Mr. Hunt did not complain of any other part of the paragraph so much as the word "recreant" having been applied to him. The word recreant merely meant, as he considered, a person who changed his opinion upon any subject, and not dastardly or cowardly. He contended that the mere statement of Mr. Hunt having been burnt in effigy was no libel, neither was the word "recreant" in the sense in which it was employed in the article in question. Again, Mr. Hunt was called "*the Preston Cock*." Was this a libel? It merely meant that Mr. Hunt was the successful candidate. What imputation was it upon Mr. Hunt to say that he worked by mob? It was a very different thing to say that a man was a turncoat and a villain, and to say that at a meeting where his name was mentioned, the mob applied these epithets to him. The imputation merely was, that Mr. Hunt had changed his opinion of the Reform Bill. Who had not changed his opinion? An hon. Friend of his told him, that when it was first introduced into the House, it made his blood run cold, but that since that time he had voted for it. This was no imputation whatever upon Mr. Hunt's character. He expressed his opinion that the bill did not please a certain class of persons, and they differed from him in opinion, and at a public meeting applied the epithet recreant to him. It did not at all attack his honour or his credit, and he contended that nothing in the article in question could be



considered as a libel. Mr. Hunt ought to have proved something like malice on the part of the *Times*. He had done no such thing, but in his speech had stated what other newspapers had said against him, in order to draw down upon the *Times* a heavier punishment. There was not a person, from the first Minister of the country down to the lowest person in office, of whom worse things were not said every day in the newspapers. All men and all parties had been attacked during the progress of the measure of reform, and it was during the excitement caused by the Reform Bill, and while it was at its height, that a mob called Mr. Hunt a recreant.

The JUDGE proceeded at half-past one o'clock to sum up the whole of the evidence. He proceeded at some length to descant upon the meaning of the word "recreant," and told the jury, if they did not think it was used in an odious sense it was no libel. He (the learned Judge) did not himself think it was used in an odious sense. This was, however, a question for the jury. It was not libellous to say that a person had changed his opinion; but it would be, if any improper motive were to be attributed for the change. It was for the jury to say whether the articles were calculated to do Mr. Hunt the injury upon which he expatiated at such length; and if they thought they were calculated to have this effect, then to award such compensation as they thought would recompense him.

The jury then wished to see the libels, and after having read them and deliberated for a short time, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—*Damages, Fifty Pounds.*

## NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

God knows, it is wanted, whether in the literal or figurative sense! But not to cost us money: not a bigger *Bel-lamy's*, to cost the people money. There is *another place* wanted; and why not take that great heap of buildings down at PIMLICO, which has cost the nation more than a million of sovereigns? Why not take *that*? What is that to be done with? Are not the palaces at St. James's, Kensington, Kew, Hampton-court, and Windsor, *palaces enough*? The "reformed Parliament" will be a beautiful affair indeed, if it give money to finish the *lump at Pimlico*. I merely put the following upon record for future comment.

## IMPROVEMENT OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Colonel TRENCH rose, pursuant to notice, to move for a committee to consider what improvements it was expedient to make in the House of Commons, and the buildings attached to it, for the purpose of rendering it more commodious, and facilitating the discharge of public business. Every one was aware, the hon. Member observed, that for some time past there was a full attendance of the members of that House, and that attendance, he believed it would be admitted, was not likely to be diminished. It was of great importance, therefore, that the building in which the debates took place should be more commodious. At the present moment, when the capital was visited by a pestilential disease which had scourged so many parts of Europe, it might be worth while for hon. Members to consider whether their close attendance in that House might not render them more susceptible to disease. The House was aware that the subject had been already referred to a select committee, of which, amongst others, the hon. Member for Middlesex (Mr. Hume), now unfortunately absent, was a member. The hon. Member for Middlesex, though so great a friend to economy, was of opinion that, instead of attempting any alterations in the present House of Commons, it would be better to erect a new and splendid House of Commons, to which the present building might be attached, as a library or lobby. The expense of such an erection had not been accurately defined; but it was only fair to the hon. Member for Middlesex to state that a great proportion of the committee concurred in his view of the subject, and accordingly agreed to three resolutions, which were subsequently reported to the House. In the first resolution the committee expressed their opinion that the present House of Commons did not afford adequate accommodation for the present number of Members. The second resolution was to the effect that, in the opinion of the committee, no alteration or improvement could be made in the present building, so as to afford adequate accommodation to the members. Under those circumstances, the committee felt that they had no alternative but to recommend the erection of a new House of Commons; but they resolved not to go further without referring again to the House. Notwithstanding this report, he (Colonel Trench) was of opinion that the House might be greatly improved by taking in the lobby. After recapitulating the objections to the present building, arising from its want of capacity, the prevalence of hot currents of air, and the narrowness of the seats, the hon. Member described the results which would follow from his plan, which, he said, would afford additional accommodation for a hundred members, and concluded by

moving for a committee to consider whether this plan would not be a beneficial alteration.

Mr. WARBURTON observed, that he had not been a member of the committee, but in the absence of his hon. Friend (the Member for Middlesex), he hoped he might be allowed to state that he understood his hon. Friend (Mr. Hume) wished only for a convenient room, fit for such an assembly as the House of Commons, but nothing magnificent had entered into his contemplation. (Hear and laughter.) What was desired was a circular room, for it was impossible to make a convenient room, for purposes of discussion, out of the present oblong room, which the hon. and gallant Member (Colonel Trench) wanted to make more oblong by taking in the lobby. In an oblong room some of the members must necessarily be at a great distance from the Speaker, and it was impossible to keep an assembly orderly and attentive on all occasions in such a building. (A laugh.) As to the plan of the hon. and gallant Member, it had already had a trial before the committee, and there was no reason why it should have a second trial. (Hear, hear.) If the House concurred with the committee, let it decide that the present building was not proper, and refer it to the proper department of the Government to take measures for providing better accommodation; but he must object to the appointment of a committee merely to consider the hon. Member's own plan.

Sir JOHN WROTTESLEY was a member of the committee, and was of opinion that the alteration proposed by the hon. and gallant Member (Colonel Trench), would cost more than building a new House, and would not be satisfactory in the end. (Hear, hear.) This, he believed, was the opinion of the architects who had been consulted. The only question, then, was, whether it was expedient to build a new House, or whether hon. Members would continue to put up with the inconveniences of the old building? (Hear, hear.) He hoped the House would not grant the committee, as he did not see that it could lead to any good result: he should rather recommend to pause until they were prepared to decide on the practicability and expediency of erecting a new House of Commons. (Hear, hear.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that when the last committee was appointed he had not held out any hopes of being able to concur in their report, if they recommended any very extensive alterations, and still less if they proposed building a new House of Commons. His opinions having undergone no change on this subject, he could not say he approved of the motion for a new committee; but yet, as he knew that the hon. and gallant Gentleman (Colonel Trench) had taken great pains, and was very sanguine on the subject, and as further inquiry might be useful, he did not like to reject his motion

altogether. At the same time, he was not sure that, even if the committee reported in favour of the hon. Gentleman's plan, that report would influence the House.

Sir R. PEEL wished the question had been distinctly put whether Members would submit to the inconveniences which at present existed, or resolve that a new House of Commons should be erected. Had that question been brought before the House, he did not hesitate to declare that he should vote against the proposal for building a new House. As to the minor proposal—the plan for improving the House, as stated by the hon. and gallant Gent.—as it had not been recommended to the last committee to which it was submitted, he could see no advantage in submitting it to another committee. In his opinion the usual attendance of Members was not so great as to call for any great extension of the present House; and the erection of an enormous building, in which not more than half the members would be assembled five nights out of the six, would be found a great practical inconvenience. He confessed too that he was attached in some degree to the present building, from the associations with which it was connected. (Hear, hear.)

Colonel TRENCH felt that, after the expression of opinion which the House had heard on this subject, he should not be justified in pressing his motion. (Hear.) He had all due reverence for the walls within which he spoke, but it could not be denied that the house was both inconvenient and unwholesome. He was still not without hopes that these evils would be remedied. The right hon. Gentleman in the chair had, on a former occasion, beneficially exercised his judgment and discretion in some improvements which had been effected at comparatively inconsiderable cost, and he hoped that, by the same means some alterations might be effected which would be found advantageous. The hon. Gent. then withdrew his motion.

## IRISH TITHES.

Dewsbury, 20th Feb. 1832.

Oh, Oh! It is coming, is it! I begin by inserting *two debates*, one in the *other place*, on the 14th, and one in the *Lords* on the 17th, of February. I do beseech every reader to read every word of them; for every word will have to be referred to long after this. Here we have the beginning of that *great change* which the country *must* have, and speedily too, in one shape or another.



## DEBATE IN T'OTHER PLACE.

14th February, 1832.

Mr. LAMBERT presented a petition from New Ross and eight other parishes in the county of Wexford, praying for the abolition of tithes in Ireland. The honourable Member admitted that it would be a great injustice to many men, who had for years done their duty well and faithfully, to deprive them of their incomes; but it had become absolutely necessary to modify a system which was unjust in principle and tyrannical in practice.

Mr. CAREW was prepared to make any sacrifice to produce a change in the present system.

Mr. WALKER said he had been requested by the petitioners to support the prayer of those petitions; they pray for an abolition, or else an application of tithes to the support of the poor; for an abolition of church rates, a general reduction of the establishment, and its immense revenues. He concurred in the justice of this prayer, and the policy of granting it; and until a satisfactory settlement of this question takes place—and he meant not satisfactory to the clergy, but satisfactory to the laity—tranquillity would never be established in Ireland, nor would she cease to be what she has been for centuries, a source of trouble, of weakness, and of expense to England, when under a kinder and a wiser Government she would have been a powerful and a wealthy ally. He much regretted the sentiments alleged to have been expressed by two noble Lords belonging to the Government, for if it was true that Lord Grey had threatened to deluge Ireland once more with blood, it was withering to the hopes of every Irishman here who has hitherto supported the present Government, and has already caused much mischief in Ireland; but he would caution this Government, or any other, who should draw the sword in that country, and especially to support a system they themselves confessed to be unjust, that though the bayonets might have their victims, the pikes would have victims also, and it would not be the blood of the tithe-resisters that would alone be shed; but the threat of force was absurd, for whatever the contemplated punishment might be, he defied it to succeed; for supposing a Minister weak or rash enough, or, he would add, wicked enough to attempt it, where are the prisons to confine, or the fleets to carry into exile, or the executioners sufficiently numerous or hardened to put to death nine millions of people? It was untrue to attribute the opposition to tithes to Catholics alone; it is, and always has been, opposed by every sect in Ireland, and he firmly believed, if it were not for the unhappy state of party now in that country, there would not be a layman in it found to take the part of tithes. It has been proposed by some to give more power to the clergy to enable them to collect this tax; but it was the extraordinary powers already vested in the church, and the atrocious

manner in which it has been too frequently abused, that has assisted to make this tax as odious as it is; and an increase of this power, so far from rendering the payment secure, would make it more obnoxious. To show what power the clergy now had, and how that power may be turned into an engine of oppression, he begged the attention of the House to the following statement, which occurred to his own knowledge, within the district from whence those petitions came:—A farmer, belonging to the parish of Enniscorthy, was cited to the Ecclesiastical Court of Ferns (the Judge himself a clergyman) for subtraction of tithe. The farmer appeared, the case was called on, and the suit discussed; but to the farmer's astonishment, though he was the victor, he was condemned by this religious Judge to pay the cost of the suit, and was told that his refusal to comply, would increase the costs 10s. for a monition; the farmer consequently did pay his parson the costs and got a receipt; on the following month the farmer received a second citation for the same tithe, and there being then but one proctor belonging to the Court of Ferns, and who had been engaged by the clergyman against him, he, at considerable expense, procured the attendance of a proctor from the Court of Kilkenny; when the case was called on, the Judge refused to allow the farmer's proctor to give his assistance unless he consented to become a proctor of the Court of Ferns, and pay the admittance fee to the Registrar; the poor farmer had to comply and pay the fee for him; this proctor then referred the Judge to the statute, which alone gives him jurisdiction in such tithe cases, and which enacts that no second citation shall issue for the same tithe, and claimed a dismiss and costs in favour of his client; the Judge admitted the statute, and called on the defendant to prove his defence, who then handed to the Judge the receipt he had formerly received from the clergyman. The Judge, without reading it, twisted it up, and threw it with violence in the proctor's face, asking, "How he dared to give the Judge of a Court of Law an unstamped document?" and refused to receive it in proof. The farmer then referred to the clergyman himself, who was sitting near the Judge, "Whether as a man of honour, he had not received the costs of the former citation?" The clergyman refused to give any answer. The defendant's proctor next said, the Judge had the means of knowledge within himself, and requested him to refer to his order or rule-book which lay before him. This the Judge refused, saying he would not be accessory to defrauding the registrar of his fees; but that if the farmer would now pay him for making a search, the book should be referred to. It was then proposed the registrar should be examined as a witness; but here again the Judge interfered, on the ground that it would deprive the registrar of his fee, which at length, as a last resource, the farmer paid; and the Judge referred to the rule book, from whence he read,

that the former suit had been called on and dismissed, and costs given against the farmer; but, added the learned and revered Judge, "it must be a mistake;" and he forthwith ordered the unfortunate farmer to pay the tithe then claimed, and also the costs of this second suit. The farmer astonished, with tears in his eyes, begged for mercy, or at least that the former costs should be deducted; but the Judge told him, that if he did not pay what was now ordered, a monition should issue at further expense to him, and that if he said a word more, he should be sent to gaol for disturbing the court, and delaying the course of public justice. Several other causes were next tried that day, for claims by the same clergyman for tithe of tobacco for 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  per acre. This new claim was decreed to the clergyman, and the Judge followed his sentence, by saying "that he wished the clergy of the diocese to bring suits before him for the tithes of every thing that grew in their parishes, and that he would decree in their favour; and that if they could prove to him that ink bottles grew upon trees, he would tithe them." Another parish from whence the petitions have come is Carne; it pays, on an average, 10s. an acre tithe; it has only two Protestant families in it; and one of them, an old gentleman, had been for the last thirty years perpetual churchwarden—there not being a second male Protestant parishioner; yet the clergyman wanted to force the parish to build a new church, on pretence that the old one was too small for his congregation. Another of the petitions comes from the union of Duncormuck, where the rector endeavoured to enforce tithes of eggs, poultry, and *milk*—a tithe *unknown* in Ireland. Another is from Maglas; the former clergyman of which used to erase the sums charged by his tithe proctors in their valuation books, and insert larger sums in lieu, which he in some instances recovered from his parishioners; but the fraud was at length discovered. Those were a few instances of the tyranny of the present system. For centuries has this grievance been complained of; for centuries have the Irish in vain demanded justice; and he should conclude with the sentiment of a learned and respected prelate: "May their hatred to tithes be as lasting as their love of justice."

Lord ALTHORP: I do not by any means think it desirable to interfere in the debates on politics; and if this petition had only been supported by the speech of the hon. Gentleman who presented it, and the hon. Gentleman who followed him, I should not have been tempted to address the House on the subject. But what had subsequently fallen in the course of the debate, and some of the observations of the hon. Member for Wexford, made it imperative for me to trouble the House for a few minutes. That hon. Gentleman has said that my noble Friend at the head of the Government, threatened to deluge Ireland with blood, for the purpose of collecting the tithes. Now, Sir, I must admit that I

was present in this House the day after the debate that took place elsewhere, I did not, however, then interfere, because, though I was astonished at hearing what was attributed to my noble Friend, I was not aware of what had actually taken place. I say, Sir, I was surprised, because, though my noble Friend (with whom I have acted all through life), and the rest of the Cabinet, will always be ready to enforce the law, yet the whole principle of his life has been, that when extraordinary powers were necessary to enforce the law, they ought not to be given unless they were accompanied with a remedy for the grievances complained of. This is the principle upon which my noble Friend has always acted; and I appeal to the House whether I have not always acted on the same principle. I admit that it is necessary that the law should be upheld, and that illegal combinations should be put down: but if these are caused by grievances existing in the country, which it is in the power of the Legislature to remedy, I say that they ought to be remedied. This, Sir, is the principle on which Government is prepared to act in this instance; and this too, is the only principle on which we can act. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. HUME expressed his perfect satisfaction at the explanation of the noble Lord, and from his (Mr. Hume's) knowledge of his character and principles, he was convinced that the noble Earl must have been misunderstood. He (Lord G.) never could have meant to force the payment of tithes against the will of the nation by military force.

Mr. O'CONNELL likewise expressed his satisfaction at the explanation of the noble Lord.

Mr. SHAW defended the Protestant clergy of Ireland, and stated, that in the most disturbed county, the tax on account of tithe did not amount to one-twelfth of the value of the land, as paid to the landlord. He contended, the resistance had been entirely caused by the labours of Doctor Doyle and the Catholic clergy, and observed, that force should be resisted by force—if not the country would be reduced to a state of anarchy and confusion.

Mr. BLACKNEY spoke with great vehemence against the tithe system, and thought the time had come when it should be abolished.

Sir R. PERI said, it has been my uniform wish to discourage premature discussion on a subject which it is difficult to discuss without prejudicing that deliberate consideration which the House will be bound to give to it hereafter. I will not be tempted to engage in this discussion—and I now once more advise the House to reserve its judgment until the committee shall have sent in its report, and we shall have before us at once the conclusion to which they have come, and the evidence upon which they came to this conclusion. But, Sir, I cannot refrain from expressing my deep regret at the declarations made by the organs of his Majesty's Government in the two branches of the Legislature, which, whether they be reconcilable with each other or not,



are certainly calculated to make impressions and raise expectations of a very dangerous character throughout the country. The noble Lord's declarations will certainly make the deepest impressions. I presume that that speech has originated from some change in the intentions of the Government. If not, I will not be a party to the delusion which, I think, that speech is calculated to produce! I, therefore, feel bound here to say, that I have heard no proposition made to the Tithe Committee, with respect to a permanent arrangement for a provision for the clergy of the established church in Ireland, which is calculated to realise the expectations which, I think, the speech of the noble lord holds out. Seeing the construction which has been put upon that speech by the gentlemen from Ireland, and knowing how probable it is that a still stronger construction would be put on it by those in Ireland, who did not hear the speech, I feel it to be my duty to disclaim being any party to that misrepresentation. I think that that speech is calculated to preclude the enforcement of the law. It is true, the noble Lord says, the existing law will remain enforced; but he also says that the grievances will be redressed. Now, to make that declaration, unless his Majesty's Government is prepared with a specific plan for the effectual removal of the grievance, seems to me to be most unwise, and most calculated to render the enforcement of the law impossible. If the Government is prepared to bring forward a plan for the provision of the clergy, differing in character from the provision of tithes, I hope they will bring it forward without delay; but I entreat them, if their mind is made up, at once to relieve the committee from all responsibility on this subject, and not to devolve on us that serious consideration into which we must, if we are to recommend a subsequent arrangement of this very difficult question.

**LORD ALTHORP:** Sir—I have heard with very great surprise the observations of the right hon. Baronet; for I thought that I had distinctly guarded myself from such remarks, by stating our determination of enforcing the law. But I stated then and I have no hesitation in now stating again, that I think, that if extraordinary powers are to be called for from Parliament to enforce the law, the resistance of which has taken place in consequence of a grievance, we are equally bound to propose a remedy for that grievance, in unison with the application for those additional extraordinary powers. The right hon. Gentleman says, that what I stated had a direct tendency to prevent the enforcement of the law; I cannot imagine how this is to be proved to be the case. The right hon. Gentleman also says that I ought not to have made my statement, unless I was prepared to absolve the committee in both Houses from their inquiries and recommendations. I have not the honour of belonging to the committee of this House, but I do not apprehend that anything has passed in the

Union Committees which could make it improper for me to say, that a remedy for the existing grievance will be proposed at the same time with the application for extraordinary powers. What that remedy may be will depend on after consideration. (Hear, hear! from Sir R. Peel.) The right hon. Gentleman says, "hear, hear!" but surely it is not for me now to declare to the House what recommendation the Government will be prepared to bring forward. All that I say is, that knowing that the intentions of Government have been misunderstood, and consequently misrepresented, I thought that it was necessary for me to state thus publicly and thus distinctly the principles on which we intend to act.

After a few words from Mr. C. Pelham,

**LORD MILTON** observed, that there could be no doubt a grievance existed, but he wished the people to know, that the landlord, and not the tenant, would be the gainer by the abolition of tithes.

**MR. GRATTAN** said that no force under the control of the Government at present could collect the tithes in Ireland. Every one was, he believed, fully convinced of that fact. He denied that this was a Catholic conspiracy to refuse the payment of tithes—the feeling of opposition to the tithe system was general in Ireland. He himself was a Protestant, and he had many Protestant tenants; and he believed that most, if not all of them, were dissatisfied with the present tithe system.

**SIR R. PEEL**, in explanation, said that he was not an advocate for the rigid enforcement of the law, and was not disinclined to admit that some remedy was required, and to listen to it when proposed.

**MR. STANLEY** regretted this discussion at the present moment, because it seemed to him a little premature; as the fact was, that the Committee appointed to examine into this subject were about to come to a decision, which, if not quite, would be at least nearly unanimous. He had not heard the observations of his noble Friend near him, nor of the noble Lord in the other House, but he was ready to declare himself, that the Government would not have come down to Parliament to ask for a coercive measure unless they felt at the same time that they were able to promise relief. (Cheers.) At the same time, as a justification for their asking for the coercive measure in the first instance, he wished to remind honourable Members that a measure of relief, especially if intended to be one of permanent and substantial relief, was of a nature more complicated, and would require more time for its preparation than would a measure of coercion, that was required solely for the vindication of the law (Hear, hear.) He, however, again repeated, that the Government would not readily have undertaken to bring forward a coercive measure, if, at the same time, they had not been able to promise the introduction of a measure of relief.

Mr. CROKER was glad of the explanation just given by the right honourable Gentleman, by which he supposed that the Ministers would execute the law immediately, but that at the same time they were prepared to introduce a measure to remove, not the existence of the tithes themselves, but the evils attending their collection.

Mr. STANLEY said, that the right honourable Gentleman supposed that the attention of Ministers was not directed to the existence of tithes. He begged leave to say, that their attention was directed to secure the maintenance of the Protestant clergy, and at the same time to the existence of the system of tithes. (Hear.)

Mr. SHEIL said, the last declaration of the right hon. Gentleman was as satisfactory as it was explicit. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. Gentleman proposed coercion first, and said at the same time that he was prepared with a measure of relief. That had been the course pursued by the right hon. Baronet opposite, on an occasion which they could never forget, (hear, hear, hear),—the occasion when the right hon. Baronet asked that House to put down the Catholic Association, and to pass a bill for the relief of the Catholics; saying at the time, that if the bill of relief was not passed, he should abandon the bill for suppressing the Association. (Hear, hear, hear.) Recollecting, as he must always gratefully recollect, that circumstance, he should not now ask what was the measure of coercion, since he found that it was to be accompanied with a measure of positive relief. He had no wish whatever that the money taken from the clergyman should be put into the pocket of the landlord. Let a tax be raised, let provision be made, to secure to the clergyman that to which he was justly entitled, deducting only the charge for the receivership; and if, after the death of the present incumbents, that which was deemed at least by the people to be the public property, was applied to the purposes of public utility (one of which purposes was the decorous maintenance of the religion of the state), the people of Ireland would be satisfied; but no measure that merely went to secure in a better manner, the present incomes of the clergy, would ever content them. (Hear.)

Mr. LEFROY said, that if such a measure as that supposed by the hon. and learned Gentleman who had just spoken to be in contemplation should be adopted, he should cease to attend the future meetings of the committee. He hoped that the right hon. Gentleman would disclaim any intention of introducing such a measure, and say distinctly whether the tithes were intended to be appropriated to any other purpose than the maintenance of the Established Church?

Mr. STANLEY answered that he was responsible for his own language, but was not responsible for that of another person. He thought he had stated as far as was proper or requisite the views of the Government; and

with respect to the threat of the hon. and learned Gentleman, he should only observe, that much as he might regret the future non-attendance of the hon. and learned Member, the other members of the committee would recollect that his first attendance at the committee had been on the day before yesterday.

The petition was laid upon the table.

Mr. LAMBERT, on moving that the petition be printed, assured the noble Lord that he had never meant that the amount now paid in tithes should be merely taken from the pocket of the parson to be given to the landlord.

Mr. WALLACE defended the conduct of the Ministers with respect to the question of the appointment of the committee, and asserted that they had done more for the satisfaction of the country, by the line of conduct they had adopted on this question, than they could by any other that had been pointed out.

Sir R. INGLIS thought that the last observation of the right hon. Gentleman opposite had only tended to establish a premium for discontent. In future it would be a mere question of the amount of openly expressed discontent required to put down any grievance; and the necessary amount of discontent being found, it would be readily applied for such a purpose, and the evil would disappear. Did not the Ministers perceive the evil effect of the precedent they were thus establishing? Did they not perceive, that if they gave up one great body in the country, they would never be as well able to defend any other that might be attacked?

The petition was ordered to be printed.

## DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

17th Feb., 1832.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH was understood to say, that when the report of the Irish Tithe Committee was read, on Thursday, he was disposed to ask the noble Marquis who brought it up, for an explanation respecting two points, which did not seem to be made sufficiently clear in that document; but he thought it better to wait until he should see, upon the perusal of the printed paper, whether any question on those points was necessary. But he did not find the necessity of putting the two questions which were at first suggested to him at all removed by the printing of the document. In the report it was suggested that his Majesty's Government should be empowered to levy, through the agency of the Attorney-General, under a law to be hereafter passed for the purpose, the amount of tithes which had been illegally withheld in the year 1830. But as it was evident that the Attorney-General could only act on the instructions of the Government, he wished to ask whether the expenses of the proceedings to be taken by that officer, under the direction of his Majesty's Ministers for the recovery of tithes,



should be defrayed by the Government, or deducted from the gross amount? In another clause it was recommended that the Government should have power to levy the tithes due for the year 1831, and that extraordinary powers should be given them for that purpose. Now he wished to know, as that power was to be given, without prejudice to the claims of the clergy for the arrears due on preceding years, was it intended that the clergy should proceed for those previous arrears, whilst the Government was proceeding in the mean time, by virtue of extraordinary powers, for the tithes of 1831? Now, that would give rise to an anomaly, which it was the professed object of the noble Lords who constituted the committee to remove—that is, that two parties should be applying at the same time to the one occupier for the payment of tithes. There would be also this anomaly, that whilst the tithes, for the collection of which extraordinary powers were given, were those of 1831, the tithes of which the payment had been illegally resisted were those of 1830. (Hear.) But the noble Marquis must see that the authority of the laws would not be sustained, unless power were given to enforce the payment of those tithes which were first illegally resisted (hear, hear), and unless that power were extended over the whole period during which the resistance was continued. As it did not appear that the Committee had fully considered and matured their plan, it might not be too late to call the attention of the noble Marquis to the two points to which his questions referred.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, in replying to the question of the noble Baron, spoke in a tone by no means distinctly audible in the gallery. He was understood to say, that the expenses of recovering the arrears should be paid by the clergy, so far as they did not exceed the expenses which would have been incurred in the recovery of those arrears by the ordinary processes; and that it was not proposed to give extraordinary powers for the levying of any arrears except of those tithes of which the payment had been illegally withheld.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH agreed with the noble Marquis, that it would not be advisable to give extraordinary powers either to the titheowner or to the Government, for the recovery of all arrears without distinction. But still he was of opinion that such powers should apply to all arrears which had been incurred during the period in which the illegal resistance was continued.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE was not heard in his reply.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH hoped that the decision of the noble Marquis was not irrevocable, and that his Majesty's Ministers would give the subject a fuller consideration. He would again remind their Lordships that the resistance commenced in the withholding of the tithes of 1830, and it was therefore to be desired that the extraordinary powers should

be extended to that period. His only object in bringing these matters under the consideration of the noble Marquis was, that the noble Lords opposite might themselves have an opportunity of making the necessary alterations in the bill now on the table.

Lord PLUNKETT was of opinion that the extraordinary powers ought not to extend further than for the recovery of the tithes which had been illegally withheld in the last year.

The Earl of WICKLOW said, that the answers which had been given to the questions put by the noble Baron near him, would not tend by any means to satisfy the Irish clergy, or to do away with the alarm which had been excited by the resolution avowed by his Majesty's Ministers. The noble Marquis must know that it would be a considerable time before a bill founded on the report could come into their Lordships' House, as it must originate, he believed in the other House of Parliament. Their Lordships must be aware that, in the mean time, the report would be circulated throughout the country, and would bring disappointment and alarm to the friends of the Irish church establishment. The report recommended powers to be given to enforce payment only of the tithes of the year 1831; but those tithes were not payable in that year, and therefore the bill could give no immediate relief, and the clergy would look upon the report as an abandonment of their property up to the year 1831. It was not yet the time when the clergy in most parishes were accustomed to apply for the tithes of that year. (Hear, hear.) But the payments that ought to be enforced were those for the year 1830, which were last year illegally resisted. (Hear.) In truth, the system of resistance had existed more than two years, and was confined, for the most part, to one part of the country, as appeared upon the face of the report. It did appear to him that, if anything were wanting to prove the progress of revolutionary principles, it would be proved by this—that such a report, declaring the subversion of the law of the land by a daring combination, extending over a large portion of the United Kingdom, should be laid upon their Lordships' table by a Minister of the Crown, without one word of comment or explanation. How the noble Lord at the head of his Majesty's Government could reconcile himself to the abandonment of the law under such circumstances, and how he could reconcile his own declarations in that House some evenings ago with those that had since been made elsewhere, he (Lord Wicklow) did not understand. In other places it had been said that although it was the determination of his Majesty's Ministers to uphold the laws of the land, yet they would not do so without at the same time removing the grievances existing. In that declaration it was obviously implied, that the law of the land which had existed since the annexation of Ireland to the English Crown was a grievance. (Hear, hear.) He denied that the law

which his Majesty's Ministers proposed to submit was a grievance. (Hear, hear.) He denied that tithes were a grievance. They were a wise, equitable, and useful institution. But the grievance which existed in Ireland was wholly attributable to the Ministers themselves. (Hear, hear.) Had they given the people to understand in the beginning that they were friends of the law and of the Church Establishment in Ireland, there would not exist any reason for the violent revolution which they were now proposing to effect in the laws of the country. (Hear, hear.)

Earl GREY should have thought, that if ever there were an occasion for the ebullition of party spleen and violence, which he had that evening witnessed (hear, hear)—it certainly was not on an occasion when his Majesty's Government were about to bring forward a measure to relieve the existing distresses of the Irish Clergy, and to protect their rights. (Hear.) He should not have thought that the time when such a measure was proposed, should give occasion to such an attack upon the Members of the Government from those, above all others, who had most at heart the security of the church and the welfare of the Government—he should not have said who had those objects most at heart, for no man had them more at heart than he himself—but who best could speak the sentiments of the Irish clergy. (Hear.) He trusted, however, that the noble Earl's endeavour to raise a clamour against the measures recommended in the report of their Lordships' Committee—whatever might be the noble Earl's motive (hear)—would not be successful. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that, notwithstanding the attempt to misrepresent the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, their exertions would not be misinterpreted or misunderstood. He trusted that it would be seen that they proceeded in a determination to support the authority of the laws. (Hear, hear.) He trusted it would be seen, when the evidence which had been taken before the Committee should have been laid upon the table, and have been examined, that the charge which the noble Earl brought against them, was unfounded, and that no effort had been wanting on their part to enforce the execution of the laws by every means in their power, and that they had gone even beyond what, by the strict letter of the law, might be required of them (hear, hear), wherever the clergy called for their assistance. He would appeal to the House and to the country whether he had ever been wanting in his exertions when the authority of the law was resisted. (Hear, hear, hear.) Notwithstanding the imputations cast upon the Government by the noble Earl opposite, it was the determination of the King's Ministers to enforce the authority of the laws on all occasions where it should be attempted to resist them. What he had said upon a late occasion had been made the ground of an accusation against him by a misrepresentation on the part of

those who wished again to renew all the evils of party strife in Ireland, and who had nothing at heart but the triumph of party, by whatever mischiefs to the country that triumph might be attended. (Hear, hear, hear.) It was to remove the effects of that misrepresentation he had made the declaration to which the noble Earl referred. Although he did say that it was the determination of the Government to uphold the authority of the laws, he stated at the same time that no man was more convinced than he was of the absolute necessity of removing the grievances connected with the existing system of tithes, of which Ireland so loudly complains. (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord, in alluding to the report, took occasion to cast imputations upon his Majesty's Ministers. Could that noble Earl believe that they were persons likely to shake the foundations of the laws, and to subvert the institutions of the country? (Hear?) The noble Lord reproached them with proposing the extinction of tithes, and accused them of a design to overthrow the laws, and with having denounced the law as a grievance. If the noble Lord would look to the evidence which had been produced before the committee, as he ought to do, if he had no knowledge himself of what was doing in Ireland, he would be convinced that, although it could not be admitted, nor would he (Earl Grey) ever admit, that the law of tithe was a grievance—the manner in which the law was executed was a grievance. (Hear, hear.) From that evidence the noble Earl would see that there could not be safety to the church or tranquillity to Ireland until an entire change should have been effected in the mode of executing that law. When the words "extinction of tithes" was used, the meaning intended to be conveyed by them was a commutation of tithes to some other provision, which might give at the same time more satisfaction and greater security to the clergy, and would prevent a collision between them and the occupiers of the land. (Hear.) To effect those objects, and, in doing so, to promote the peace of Ireland, was the purpose of his Majesty's Ministers when they proposed to the committee the measures alluded to in the report. The proposition was submitted to the committee with the most anxious care, and with a desire to do justice to all parties, to preserve the rights of the church, and to establish the peace of Ireland. With respect to the matters to which the noble Baron opposite (Lord Ellenborough) had drawn the attention of their Lordships, he could only assure the noble Baron that those things should be fully considered when the bill came before the House, and when the House was in possession of the evidence necessary to enable it to decide upon them. His Majesty's Ministers were undoubtedly indebted to the noble Baron for having directed their attention to matters which he seemed to think could occur to none but to his superior understanding. But he (Lord Grey) would assure the noble Lord that those



matters had not been overlooked, and that the bill would be prepared with great care. His Majesty's Ministers were as desirous as the noble Lord of maintaining the interests of the church; and from the knowledge which their situations placed within their reach, they were not less acquainted with what those interests required than the noble Baron himself. They thought that they were doing that in obtaining the extraordinary powers for which they proposed to apply, and in what way the exercise of those powers was to be limited, remained matter for the consideration of the House when the bill should have been submitted to their Lordships. But at the same time that the Government was desirous of giving the clergy immediate relief, it was not intended to collect any tithes except those which had been illegally withheld. In doing that the Government was maintaining the authority of the law, and giving the clergy an opportunity of recovering, under the law, the other tithes which were previously due. He objected to that irregular discussion of a measure which was not yet before the House, and especially when that discussion was introduced in such a spirit, (hear,) by a noble Lord representing as a revolutionary measure a bill which would have no other objects than the maintenance of the law, the protection of the church, and the preservation of tranquillity! (Hear.) Let their Lordships look to the revolutionists of which the committee was composed. (Cheers.) Were their Lordships to believe that those noble persons were the enemies of the clergy, desirous to shake the foundations of the land, and to subvert every thing essential to good government? He trusted that the House would not be influenced by the noble Earl (Lord Wicklow), but would come dispassionately to the consideration of the bill which would be submitted to their Lordships, with a view to maintain the laws, to restore peace to Ireland, and to establish a new arrangement, by which the clergy would be placed not only in greater security as respected their income, but in circumstances not exposing them to a collision with the occupiers of the land. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Wicklow trusted that he would be permitted to make some observations upon what had fallen from the noble Earl who had just sat down, and who had cast on him imputations which were not justified by anything that he had said. He had cast no imputations upon the noble Lords opposite. He believed that there never was a set of men who undertook such arduous duties with more sincere and zealous dispositions to discharge them for the good of the country. The noble Earl (Grey) said that he had always been a friend to the church. Now he (Lord Wicklow) was not sufficiently acquainted with the history of that House, or with the political life of the noble Earl, or with his conduct when in opposition, to give the noble Earl's statement the support of his humble testimony. But then it was to be considered that the noble Earl,

though the head of the Government, was not the whole Government: that there were other persons in the Cabinet; and that he (Lord Wicklow) had a right to look to the conduct of those persons when he spoke of the measures of the Government. He would remind the noble Lord, that, in the year 1824, a gentleman in the other House of Parliament, who was not much attached to the church, nor, he might say, perhaps, to any other of the establishments of the country, made a motion of a revolutionary tendency, being for a committee to inquire whether the clergy of the Established Church in Ireland were not too numerous and too highly paid. The motion was, of course, negatived, and in the minority was found the noble Lord now upon the woolsack, and other members of the present Cabinet. (Hear, hear.) Was it wonderful, then, that people looked at the acts of a Ministry so constituted with some degree of apprehension, and especially when they heard the noble Earl, in the spirit of prophecy, warn the Bench of Bishops to put their houses in order? (Cheers.) Was it to be wondered that, under such circumstances, people looked with some anxiety for a declaration on the part of Ministers of an intention to maintain the rights of the church? It was their duty to have made such a declaration; and their not doing so had spread alarm, which they now, by a measure which he would still call a revolution, were endeavouring to remove. (Cheers.) The noble Earl seemed to attribute to him (Lord Wicklow) some part in the present proceedings in Ireland. He supposed the noble Lord to allude to the Protestant meetings which had lately taken place in that country. He was not a member of any of those societies, nor had he attended their meetings. The noble Lord seemed to attribute to the noblemen of high rank and influence who attended those meetings, the spreading of the report that the Government entertained views hostile to the church. Of that he knew nothing. But this he would say, that no man regretted more than he did the necessity for the revival of those societies in Ireland. But they had not been revived without great cause. He thought that their re-organization was mainly owing to the conduct of the Government itself. (Hear, hear.) He believed that so long as the people of that country thought that they had a watchful Government guarding over their interests, and that societies which were agitating Ireland were but evils incidental to the constitution, so long the loyal portion of the people remained tranquil. (Hear, hear.) But when he saw the Government lending itself to those associations (hear), and giving their support and confidence to those who were their enemies, and the decided enemies of the country—when they saw men of that description (cheers) made the objects of the favour and patronage of the Government—when the head of the Government stood up in that House, and said that the leader of those associations was fitted, by his talents and learning, for any

office under any Government, setting no value upon integrity or loyalty (as the noble Lord, Wicklow, was understood to say), as if these were no requisites for office—then the Protestants of Ireland thought it was time for them to look to the security of their rights and property. (Cheers.) He would never be prevented from doing his duty as a Peer of that House, and expressing his opinions freely, by sneers and taunts, even when they came from the noble Earl at the head of his Majesty's Government, who, although he complained of them, dealt as much in them as any other Member of their Lordships' House.

The LORD CHANCELLOR should only detain their Lordships by replying briefly to what the noble Earl who just sat down had said respecting his conduct when a Member of the other House of Parliament. He would not complain that the allusion of the noble Earl to him was very inconvenient and irregular. It was not so much the Government as the report of the committee that was the object of the noble Earl's attack. The words "extinction of tithes" were the words of the report. (Hear, hear.) If those words had not been in the report of the committee, "trust me," said the noble and learned Lord, "your Lordships never would have heard the attack." But even so, the words being in the report, the attack was really made upon the committee, and not upon the Government. But the words were so qualified that it was impossible to suppose that "extinction" was used in the odious sense, or that it was meant to signify the destruction of church-property. It was plainly the meaning of the committee that tithes should so be extinguished by a commutation to some other mode of payment, which should be attended with less inconvenience to all parties, and with more security to the church. He (the Lord Chancellor) had had no connexion with the committee, but then it seemed that, in the other House of Parliament, he had voted with some other Gentlemen, to whom he did not believe the words used by the noble Earl (Wicklow) were aptly applied, (Hear.) He did not believe that those gentlemen were enemies of the church, or that the object was to pull down the church, and not only the church, but all the other institutions of the country.

LORD WICKLOW made some explanation, which was not heard in the gallery.

The LORD CHANCELLOR was glad that he had misunderstood the noble Earl. Indeed he should be very glad to hear that the noble Earl meant to say something the very contrary to what he had understood him to say (a laugh); but in his ears, the words of the noble Lord sounded very like these (a laugh) "that the gentlemen who proposed the motion was no friend to the church, nor to the other institutions of the country; and that the object of the motion was revolutionary." Now he did not know at that moment what might have been the precise nature of a motion made so long ago; but this he knew,

that although he believed that he voted for the motion, whatever it was, because the noble Earl said so, yet sure he was that it could have no such object as the noble Lord supposed. He never could have voted for any motion of which the object was to destroy the property of the church, or to impair the security of the other institutions of the country. (Hear.) He would undertake to assure the noble Lord, that the resolution which he on that occasion voted for, whatever it might have been, had no such tendency. (Hear.) But when he looked to the state of Ireland, and of the church of Ireland, and the difficulties which obstructed the establishment of peace and good government in that country, and when he saw some friends of the church endeavouring to engross to themselves all credit for good intentions to its cause, he must say that one observation occurred to his mind, which was, that the friends of the peace of Ireland, and of good government in Ireland, and of the Established Church in Ireland, had good reason to pray that they might have any other friends rather than those. (Cheers.)

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM thought that the report should have been more complete than it now was before it was laid on their Lordships' table. It stated great evils, but it laid down no principles by which those evils could be put an end to. In this state that report would go forth to the world, and would not tend to allay those party feelings which existed in Ireland. The noble Earl complained of the subject, exciting party feelings, but he hoped that to that degree of party feelings which was necessary to preserve the Established Church it would be exposed. He had no party feelings on the subject, and the noble Earl would pardon him that he could not look to the measure as a source of security and tranquillity; he could not look at it as calculated to realise the hopes and expectations which had been excited; and looking back at the measures adopted in Ireland—looking at the state of that country—looking at the vacillation of the Government of Ireland, taking up and laying down measures as that great agitator of Ireland dictated, who had acknowledged himself guilty of breaking the law—looking at the Government afterwards courting his hollow assistance to secure the country against agitation—looking at these things, could he expect from the measures now proposed tranquillity for Ireland and security for the Protestant church? He should not have said so much had it not been for the eagerness of the noble Earl. If the report of the Committee mentioned the extinction of tithes, he might complain that one day the plan was commutation and another extinction. (Hear, hear.) Formerly it was extinction, now it was commutation (No, no.) The noble Earl was not consistent in his statements. (No, no, and laughter.)

EARL GREY said he had not said one word about the extinction or commutation.



The Duke of BUCKINGHAM had formerly heard of extinction, and now heard of commutation. (Hear, hear.) The noble Earl had not shown how tithes were to be commuted. In the present state of Ireland he did not think such a scheme could last forty-eight hours. When they promulgated the report they were bound to state—considering the situation and anxiety of Ireland—they were bound to state to what extent the measures were to go which they contemplated. (Hear, hear.) He came down to the House only intending to put the question to the noble Earl which he would then ask, which was—when did the noble Earl intend to explain to the House the plan he had in contemplation?

Lord PLUNKETT wished to say, with respect to the language used by his noble Friend (Earl Grey) on a former occasion, that it was not possible for any language to be more industriously misrepresented, though it was then most gratefully accepted by cheers from the other side. He would not enter into his noble Friend's views, but only say, that the language he then used was exactly the same as what he had now said. There were persons in Ireland of two opposite factions, who were reckless of all the consequences to the peace and tranquillity of the country if their party views were successful. His noble Friend had never altered his sentiments, or given on the one hand the smallest reason to believe that in his opinion the just rights of the church ought to be abandoned; nor, on the other hand, had his noble Friend ever uttered a sentiment which could make it be supposed that the just expectations of the people were not to be attended to. The proceedings of the committee confirmed his noble Friend's declaration. Relief was, in the first instance, proposed to be given to the suffering clergy by the Government—the Government taking on itself to prosecute the rights of the clergy. At the same time it was declared—and this was the opinion of all reasonable men, it was confessed by the clergy themselves—that there was no security for the church—no safety for the establishment, unless the system of tithes was extinguished. He was far from insinuating that the noble Duke, his noble Friend if he might so call him, would wilfully misrepresent what had fallen from the noble Earl—the whole course of his life, and his great stake in both countries, would not admit of any man forming such an opinion; but he did entreat his noble Friend to consider whether he was promoting the interest of the church by holding his present language. The clergy of Ireland, he could assure his noble Friend, would not consider those their friends who made use of it. The clergy of Ireland were grateful to the Government for what it had done. If any body thought that the clergy were not contented with what the Government had done, he was mistaken. If noble Lords would wait till they read the evidence given by several churchmen before the committee, they would find that there was no jea-

lousy of this plan, and that it was the opinion of all those interested for the welfare of Ireland that the tithe system could not be continued. It was said that the language was different, and that both extinction and commutation had been mentioned; he had not seen any objectionable phrases of this kind. His noble Friend had not used the word extinction, but the committee had. The report of the committee used both phrases, both extinction and commutation. This was a plain proposition, which he saw no difficulty in understanding. Was it fair, to state that the Government wished to injure the church, when it raised expectations of putting an end to daily conflicts between the clergy and the people, and when it endeavoured to restore peace? Would it injure the character of the ministers of God, who were engaged in interpreting the Word of God to the people? or would it injure the interests of the church to take away these sources of conflict? Would not the instruction of the clergy be more cordially received by the people if this source of dispute did not exist? With respect to the Government of Ireland, he wished that some facts were stated, some plain proposition advanced, some proof given, that it had neglected to protect the rights of the clergy. He begged that some instances might be given of cases in which the law afforded the means of protecting the clergy, and the Government had refused its aid. The fact was, that by the rage of party feelings, Ireland was torn to pieces. They lost sight of her interest to thwart every Government which did not humble itself before one or the other party. That was the feeling of these parties; but they forgot that there was a third party—the people of Ireland, whose interest demanded the care of the Government. There was the party of Protestant ascendancy, and the party of the democracy, and they were both hostile to the Government, which, for once, was in opposition to both. This was the cause of the complaints made against the Irish Government. There was no person more firmly attached to all the best interests of Ireland than the Marquis of Anglesea. If injury were offered to the clergy, and assistance were demanded, it was immediately and promptly given. Let their Lordships look at the evidence before the committee, and not run away with vague notions, and they would find the fact stated by persons of different ranks, that there was a suspicion that the Government would not support the clergy. I say they have no instance in which assistance had not been given. The charge was, that the Government did not support the rights of the clergy; but if their Lordships would not listen to the wild suggestions of party feeling, but to the evidence, they would find that there was no instance of the Government having ever refused to do so. They had heard much of lawless associations of the agitators, but he would undertake to say, that there were other associations still more lawless. (Hear, hear.)

There was the lawless democracy association and the lawless ascendancy association. The democracy association was wicked, mischievous, and dangerous. He had often looked at it with apprehension; but it was mixed up, lawless as it was, with some real grievances. It might be said, why did the law not put it down? The law had been applied, but they could not go beyond the law, and they must take away the grievance. He saw some necessity for this association; but without imputing bad motives to the other party, charity even obliged him to say, that they were the most senseless class of associations that he had ever heard of. He was afraid of the former, but he could not possibly feel any respect for the latter. One specific person had been pointed out, a person of whom it was said the Government was afraid, and before whom the Government was described to humble itself. He was the last person who could be expected to panegyrize the individual alluded to, for he had never hesitated to do his duty towards the public, though it might be against that individual. In the fulfilment of that duty, when he held a situation different from his present situation, he had instituted a prosecution against that individual, and he could tell their Lordships how that prosecution was defeated. It was defeated because, in the spirit of thwarting the Government, the opposite party took up the defence of its greatest enemy, and prevented that public good being effected. (Hear, hear.) He wished to tell their Lordships that it was not so easy to catch that person within the law. He had carefully observed his proceedings for many years, and he would declare, as a constitutional lawyer, that he had only found one occasion on which he thought that individual could be successfully prosecuted. He was successfully prosecuted, and nothing but the expiration of the Act of Parliament prevented him from being brought up for punishment. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the Government not daring to execute the law, he would only say that it did not dare to go beyond the law. It was said that the Government had offered a place to that gentleman, which was a report without foundation. Much as he condemned the conduct of that individual, he must say that, as far as he knew, the declaration formerly made by his noble Friend was strictly true. The professional pursuits and professional reputation of that gentleman were so great, that nobody ranked higher. As a practical barrister, his reputation entitled him to the highest place. To indulge in angry feelings was not, he believed, the best means of conducting affairs to a satisfactory result; and looking to the situation to which the general business of that person would entitle him, he thought it would be advantageous, if means could be found, to disarm him of mischief. If the Government could have done that, it would have been acting a wise part to place that gentleman in a situation where his opposition would cease. To that extent he

had been willing to go; but to say that the Government had humbled itself before that individual, was most untrue. He called then, upon the noble Lord, to put his finger on any act of the Government in which it had not supported the laws. He was sure that the interest of the clergy had been supported in Ireland, though the Protestants of the North of Ireland had made some loud complaints. These persons called themselves the guardians of the public peace, and they associated to put an end to the peace of the country. He had looked through their proceedings—he had examined their speeches, abstracting himself from other business, and he could openly declare that he had not found one intelligible proposition in all their proceedings. They called out for protection from the law—they called out to preserve the constitution—but they did not establish any infraction of the laws, or point out any remedy which could be adopted. The Government was beset by enemies on both sides (hear, hear), but the good feeling of the great body of the people—of all the sound and intelligent and sensible part of the population, was in its favour, as it looked to them for support. If the Government did not show any favour to either party—if it at once protected the clergy and protected the people, he had no apprehension of the results. (Hear.)

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM explained that he did not say that both extinction and commutation had been spoken of by the noble Earl (Grey); but he stated that the noble Earl had not mentioned extinction, and his colleagues in the other House had.

The Earl of CARNARVON could not but express his surprise that such warm language should be used in a debate which had grown up so incidentally. If the Government were to act on the principles it professed; if it were to pursue that even-handed justice the noble Lord had ascribed to it, he should be sorry to see any measure it proposed for the public good opposed *in limine* from party animosity. He could not, however, agree with the noble Lord, in ascribing that character to the Government; and he could not help feeling that the language indulged in by the noble Lord was calculated to alarm the already irritated Protestants. The noble Lord had described them as men more deficient in intellect than any he had ever beheld. (Hear.)

Lord PLUNKETT denied that he had ascribed such a character to the Protestants; he had only said that in their speeches he could not find one intelligible proposition.

The Earl of CARNARVON was glad to hear any explanation (hear, hear); but he wished that the language of the noble Lord had been more temperate. The noble Lord would not say that the party of the Protestants were few, when he saw the petition against the measures of Government signed by 235,000 Protestants. That was not an indication of a defect in their understanding, nor of that senseless character which the noble Lord had modestly ascribed



to them. They showed that they justly appreciated the blessings they had long enjoyed. He must see some better fruit of the conduct of the Government than he had yet beheld before he believed its professions. The Government said it was neuter; but he asked with which party did the contest arise? The Catholics of Ireland had received the greatest boon that ever was conferred on any people; and when they accepted it they said that they had then got everything they wanted. But scarcely were they in possession of their wishes when the embers of their old association were again blown into a blaze, and publicly, openly, and boldly, they professed that their object was to separate the two countries. Did the attack then originate with the Protestants? (Hear.) Did the Government take any effectual measures to put down these attacks? The attack made on the tithes began more than a year ago; had it been instigated by Protestants? It began with the Hurlers, who had been attended by a legal gentleman to advise them so as not to break the law. Were these proceedings put down? The Government said that it had applied the law; but for a whole year these proceedings had been going on, the Government found the law not efficient, and it had come to ask for fresh powers. After this state of things had continued a whole year, the noble Earl came down and said, if he found that his powers were not sufficient to put down these disorders, he would not shrink from applying to Parliament for more power. (Hear, hear.) He had submitted to excitement and agitation for a whole year; rebellion had not been arrested, but fostered; and now, at the end of a year's professions, the Government doubted whether it should apply for greater power. If the Government made the application to Parliament, it would find that no power would be refused—no establishment withheld by those whom it generally considered in opposition to it; and if any opposition were made, it would come from those to whom it was accustomed to look as its political friends. The noble Lord said that the agitator was not punished, because the law expired; but how did it expire? By the most hasty, impatient proceeding of the ministers. (Hear, hear.) They had terminated the Parliament abruptly, and lost the opportunity of re-enacting the law. The noble Lord concluded by stating that he saw no ground for confiding in ministers; if he saw any determination, on its part, to put down the rebellious spirit that prevailed in Ireland, he should be ready to give his support to the measure proposed. He regretted to say that hitherto the policy of the present Government had been not to give that support to the Protestants of Ireland they had a right to expect, and which they had formerly received. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE complained of the strong language used by the noble Earl towards the Government, who had said that rebellion had been fostered and encouraged in

Ireland—(The Earl of Carnarvon did not say the Government had fostered rebellion.)—He wished that the noble Lord would make some specific charge against the Government, and if the noble Earl could show that the Government had neglected to support the clergy of Ireland, or to use its proper authority, he certainly would not support the Government. He must deny that the great body of the Protestants of Ireland were represented by the Orangemen, and as a Protestant nobleman, he must say that the associations alluded to by the noble Lord were not the whole Protestant party. They had been spoken of as embracing two millions of Protestants, and now they had shrunk down to 230,000.

The Earl of CARNARVON said a few words in explanation, and the subject dropped.—Adjourned.

Dewsbury, 2<sup>nd</sup> Feb. 1832.

THE reader has, I hope, gone patiently through the whole of the above reports of debates; and if so, he has observed the rage of Lord WICKLOW, whom the Ministers have just made a *Lord Lieutenant of a county!* He is extremely angry that the Report seems to call the TITHES "*a grievance*;" but, as such the people consider them, and as such they refuse to pay them. As such they are considered in *England* too; and the Orangemen, the bloody Orange hands, will lie and swear in vain, to *make the people of England believe* that this is a question of CATHOLIC AGAINST PROTESTANT: they know that it is a question of *tithe-payers against tithe-receivers*: they themselves are anxious to get rid of this intolerable load: they themselves have presented hundreds of petitions, praying for the abolition of tithes: to use the words of the able and learned EDITOR of the "*CHURCH REFORMERS' MAGAZINE*," the people of England clearly see, that "*the people of Ireland are, in truth, now contending, not for their own rights only, but also for those of the people of England*;" and that circumstances "*alone have placed the Irish in the front of the battle.*"

LORD WICKLOW (I wonder what his name is!) may be assured of the truth of this; and he may be also assured, that every honest heart in England now exults in the prospect of success to the just, legal, and laudable efforts of our suffering brethren in Ireland. I hope

that the reader has noted well what VAUX-BROUGHAM said, in answer to this WICKLOW, about his (VAUX's) having voted for Mr. HUME's *Irish Tithe* motion, about *seven years ago*. He might have been lighter-handed towards VAUX, if he had remembered that, only *last year*, the said VAUX contended that tithe was as sacred as any private property, that the parson was a *landlord*, and that he was not a "*sleeping partner*," but a *real partner*, in the *ownership of the land*. "*Wicklow*" (what can his *name* be!) would, I dare say, have spared the *noble peer*, Vaux Brougham, if he had remembered this. VAUX's answer to Wicklow is *curious*; that is to say, it is curious that he was able to utter so *many words* without suffering them to convey *any meaning*. He did not repeat *his law*, that the *parson* is A PARTNER with the *landowner*; nor did he say anything meaning the *contrary*. He has a *ticklish* part to play, having his Whig-peer *tithe-owners* pulling on one side of his robes, and the whole people of England, and especially those of Yorkshire, pulling on the other side! "*Jaw*," as the *reporters* call it, is very good; but *naked jaw*, jaw and *nothing else*, will not do here. Here some *judgment*, and even a *great deal* of judgment, is necessary. Neither will *silence* do here: no, nor *words without a meaning*. He must speak out; he must place himself on *one of the two sides*. This is the greatest difficulty that he ever yet found himself in since he stepped on the bank of the Thames from the Berwick smack. While he had *negro slavery* to bawl against, he had fine times of it. But, being in power, he has *lost that*; and now he is hemmed up in a corner by the *tithe-claimers* and the *tithe-payers*. The *Whig-aristocracy* are the greatest tithe-owners in the kingdom! He must act so as to set them against him, or so as to set the whole of the middle and working classes against him. Alas for the *noble baron*, Brougham and Vaux!

Did you mark, reader, what PLUNKETT (or, as the Irish call him, *Pluncut*) said? He, too, seems to be amongst thorns; seems to be moving amongst

*very prickly stuff*: whoever has been in a coppice, in a spot entangled by long and rambling brambles, a hawthorn in front and a black-thorn in the rear, may form an idea of the present situation of the *noble peer* PLUNKETT, an account of *whose life* ought to be written and published as soon as possible! The noble peer has Whig-peer tithe-owners amongst his supporters; he has, too (which VAUX has not), some "*near and dear relatives*," who have some *trifling* things in the Irish Church. And yet he has to defend a measure (if it be truly represented in the newspaper reports) which, whatever else it may do, amounts to a declaration, *FIRST*, that *the existence of tithes is an evil*; and, *second*, that the Parliament has an *undoubted right* to *extinguish them*. Brambles and thorns are nonsense when compared with this difficulty! How the *noble peer* Plunkett will get out of it, the Devil, who has doubtless been at the bottom of the creating of the difficulty, only knows.

But, reader, did you observe what my *noble peer* Plunkett is *reporteth* to have said about Mr. O'CONNELL? Then, read the *report* of his speech over again; and do, pray, mark the *apology*, which he offered to his *brother noble peers* for the Government *not having put down Mr. O'Connell*! Mark what he said about the "*watching of that person*," and about the difficulty of "*catching*" that "*person*!" Pray, look at this passage well; then consider that it is the report of the speech of THE LORD CHANCELLOR of Ireland, and then say what bounds "*that person*," Mr. O'Connell, ought to set to his lawful endeavours to oppose this Ministry! When Dr. FRANKLIN (not then known to science) was, long before the breaking out of the *American Revolt*, called before the *House of Lords*, and there *treated contemptuously*, he said to a gentleman, with whom he walked out of the House, "I'll make the haughty and insolent ——— *repent of this*." He was as good as his word: he afterwards took Mr. PAINE to America; he negotiated the treaty of alliance with France; and it was he and Mr. PAINE



(who also had had to endure the insolence of office in England) who were the cause of the revolution in America; and, by consequence, the cause of that great danger which we now feel in the formidable power of that great republic.

It is thus that injuries, inflicted on individuals, work for the general good. Thousands, one by one, are subdued; are destroyed; are no more heard or thought of; but by-and-by they are inflicted on some man of talent and of spirit; he *resents the injury*; and from his resentment arises something of a *general nature and effect*.

Thus it has been, and thus it is, in the case of Mr. O'Connell. Are such individuals to be *blamed*? Are they to be censured *because they resent injuries*? For what, then, was the feeling of resentment given us? All that such a man has to guard himself against, in such a case, is, suffering his just resentment to urge him on to do that which is *injurious to his country*; but here, observe, he is not to be told that he must not indulge his resentment, **LEST it SHOULD be injurious to his country**: for, in the first place, he is very likely to be a *good judge of that himself*; and, in the next place, it is not extremely probable, that it can be *injurious to the country* to pull down those who have *unjustly inflicted injuries on him*. It is now plain to all eyes, that Mr. O'CONNELL has done mortal injury to what may be called the **ORANGE SYSTEM**, which has, for two hundred years, been a millstone on the neck of England and scorpion-scurge on the back of Ireland. It is manifest, that both factions hate him with a hatred perfectly deadly. All that he has to do is, to avoid doing *injustice himself*; to avoid his accusations against **ENGLAND** in a lump, which, while it is so manifestly *impolitic*, is so outrageously *unjust*. Let him read the closing part of the first article in the first number of the "**CHURCH REFORMERS' MAGAZINE**." There he will see the true line clearly pointed out. Let us all act together cordially upon that call, and we shall soon be in a condition to laugh at all those

who are now desperately struggling to uphold a system of which both countries are anxious to get rid. *This* is the subject to which Mr. O'CONNELL's mind ought *now* to be applied; it occupies the thoughts of every man in England; of all the millions engaged in agriculture, or at all connected with it (and they form eighteen-twentieths of the whole of the people), there is not one who does not take a lively interest in this matter; every word that he says upon this vital subject will be repeated in every town and every village a thousand times over; no man on earth is so able as himself to do justice to the subject; to lay the odious evil bare before the eyes of the people of England; to show them that it is their interest *now*, and *without delay*, to join their efforts to those of the people of Ireland. This is what we expect from him, and this I trust is what we shall receive at his hands.

As yet, I can say nothing as to the *scheme* which the Ministers have in view, other than this, that *any* scheme, no matter what, *must fail*, unless it be an *abolition of the Protestant hierarchy in Ireland*.

WM. COBBETT.

#### CHANGE OF THE WIND.

THE wind changing, induced me to turn away from the mouth of the **MERSEY** towards the mouth of the **HUMBER**; so that if I get the "*safe-conduct*" from Mr. O'CONNELL, I shall not now make use of it. From **LEEDS** I shall get back towards the **ISLE OF WIGHT** as fast as I can, just stopping to see how "*the cholera*" comes on in London. I hope to be in the Isle of Wight by the 7th or 8th of March. I do long to see my friends on that island. I have just got a letter from London, informing me that they are (thank God!) *still alive at Bolt-court*.

## SEEDS

FOR SALE AT MR. COBBETT'S SHOP,  
No. 11, BOLT-COURT, FLEET-STREET.

February, 1832.

## LOCUST SEED.

Very fine and fresh, at 6s. a pound. For instructions relative to sowing of these seeds, for rearing the plants, for making plantations of them, for preparing the land to receive them, for the after cultivations, for the pruning, and for the application of the timber; for all these see my "WOODLANDS;" or TREATISE ON TIMBER TREES AND UNDERWOOD. 8vo. 14s.

## SWEDISH TURNIP SEED.

Any quantity under 10lbs., 10d. a pound; and any quantity above 10lbs. and under 50lbs., 9½d. a pound; any quantity above 50lbs., 9d. a pound; above 100lbs., 8½d. A parcel of seed may be sent to any part of the kingdom; I will find proper bags, will send it to any coach or van or wagon, and have it booked at my expense; but *the money must be paid at my shop before the seed be sent away*; in consideration of which I have made due allowance in the price. If the quantity be small, any friend can call and get it for a friend in the country; if the quantity be large, it may be sent by me. The plants were raised from seed given me by Mr. PEPPERCORN (of Southwell, Bedfordshire), in 1823. He gave it me as the finest sort that he had ever seen. I raised some plants (for use) in my garden every year; but, at Barn-Elm I raised a whole field of it, and had 320 bushels of seed upon 13 acres of land. I pledge my word, that there was not one single turnip in the whole field (which bore seed) not of the true kind. There was but one of a suspicious look, and that one I pulled up and threw away. So that I *warrant* this seed as being perfectly true, and as having proceeded from plants with small necks and greens, and with that reddish tinge round the collar which is the sure sign of the best sort.

## MANGEL WURZEL SEED.

Any quantity under 10lbs., 7½d. a pound; any quantity above 10lbs. and

under 50lbs., 7d. a pound; any quantity above 50lbs., 6½d. a pound; any quantity above 100lbs., 6d. a pound. The selling at the same place as above; the payment in the same manner. This seed was also grown at Barn-Elm farm, the summer before the last. It is a seed which is just as good at ten years old as at one.—The plants were raised in seed-beds in 1828; they were selected, and those of the deepest red planted out in a field of 13 acres, which was admired by all who saw it, as a most even, true, and beautiful field of the kind. The crop was very large; and out of it were again selected the plants from which my present stock of seed was growed; though, indeed, there was little room for selection, where all were so good and true. I got my seed from Mr PYM, of Reigate, who raised it from plants proceeding from seed that I had given him, which seed I had raised at Worth, in Sussex; and, all the way through, the greatest care had been taken to raise seed from no plant of a dubious character.—This seed, therefore, I *warrant* as the very best of the kind.—A score or two of persons, who sowed of this seed last year, have given me an account of the large crops they have had from it, and have all borne testimony to its being the truest seed they ever saw of the kind. I sell these seeds *much cheaper* than true seed, of the same sorts, can be got at any other place; but I have a *right* to do this, and I choose to exercise my right. My seeds are kept with great care in a proper place; and I not only warrant the *sort*, but also, that *every seed grow*, if properly put into the ground.

## USES OF COBBETT-CORN FLOUR.

We use the *corn-flour* in my family, *FIRST as bread*, two-thirds wheaten and one-third corn-flour; *SECOND*, in *batter puddings baked*, a pound of flour, a quart of water, two eggs, though these last are not necessary; *THIRD*, in *plum-puddings*, a pound of flour, a pint of water, half a pound of suet, the plums, and no eggs; *FOURTH*, in *plain suet-puddings*, and the same way, omitting the plums; *FIFTH*, in *little round*



*dumplings*, with suet or without, and though they are apt to break, they are very good in this way; in broth, to thicken it, for which use it is beyond all measure better than wheaten-flour.

Now, to make BREAD, the following are the instructions which I have received from Mr. SAPSFORD, baker, No. 20, the corner of Queen Anne-street, Wimpole-street, Marybone. As I have frequently observed, the corn-flour is not so adhesive, that is to say, clammy, as the wheat and rye flour are. It is, therefore, necessary; or, at least, it is best to use it, one-third corn-flour and two-thirds wheat or rye flour. The rye and the corn do not make bread so bright as the wheat and the corn, nor quite so light; but it is as good bread as I ever wish to eat, and I would always have it if I could. Now, for the instructions to make bread with wheat-flour and corn-flour. Suppose you are going to make a batch, consisting of thirty pounds of flour; you will have of course twenty pounds of wheat-flour and ten pounds of corn-flour. Set your sponge with the wheat-flour only. As soon as you have done that, put ten pints of water (warm in cold weather, and cold in hot weather) to the corn-flour; and mix the flour up with the water; and there let it be for the present. When the wheat sponge has risen, and has fallen again, take the wetted-up corn-flour, and work it in with the wheat sponge, and with the dry wheat-flour that has been round the sponge. Let the whole remain fermenting together for about half an hour; and then make up the loaves and put them into the oven. The remainder of the process every one knows. These instructions I have, as I said before, from Mr. Sapsford; and I recollect also, that this is the way in which the Americans make their bread. The bread in Long Island is made nearly always with rye and corn-flour, that being a beautiful country for rye, and not so very good for wheat. I should add here, that there is some little precaution necessary with regard to the grinding of the corn. The explanation given to me is this: that to do it well, it ought to be ground twice,

and between stones such as are used in the grinding of cone-wheat, which is a bearded wheat, which some people call rivets. This, however, is a difficulty which will be got over at once as soon as there shall be only ten small fields of this corn in a county.

I sell it according to the following table:—

If planted in rows 3 feet apart, and the plants 8 inches in the row,

	PRICE.		
	£.	s.	d.
1 Ear will plant nearly TWO RODS	0	0	3½
1 Bunch will plant more than SEVEN RODS.....	0	1	0
6 Bunches will plant more than 40 rods, or a quarter of an acre..	0	5	6
12 Bunches will plant more than 80 rods, or half an acre ....	0	10	6
25 Bunches will plant more than 160 rods, or an acre .....	1	0	0

*From the LONDON GAZETTE,*

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1832.

**BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.**

HARVEY, J., Dartford, timber-merchant.

**BANKRUPTS.**

BEASANT, R., Wolverton, Bucks, miller.  
 BENNS, R., Bread-street, victualler.  
 COLQUHOUN, J., Sheffield, coppersmith.  
 COX, R., Silton, Dorsetshire.  
 EAMES, G., Ilminster, Somersets., ironmonger.  
 FOX, T. S., Wells-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, builder.  
 GIRTON, J., Edgware-road, Paddington, dealer in earthenware.  
 GLADWIN, W. R., Watling-street, smith.  
 JOHNSON, J. E., Albemarle-st., Piccadilly, wine-merchant.  
 MOSS, W., New Market Place, Greenwich, cheesemonger.  
 SALTER, T., North Walsham, Norfolk, corn-merchant.  
 WHITTARD, T., Dursley, Gloucestershire, shopkeeper.  
 WOOD, T., Headingley, Yorksh., corn-miller.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**

CRAWFORD, R., Perth, seedsman.  
 GOW, J. jun., Glasgow, merchant.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1832.

**INSOLVENT.**

CHAULK, W. R., Blackmore, Essex, farmer.

**BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.**

BRETT, S., Manchester, merchant.

## BANKRUPTS.

ADDINGBROOK, H., Dudley, Worcestershire, druggist.  
 ASHTON, E., High-street, Whitechapel, cheesemonger.  
 CLAY, W. N., St. Helen's, Lancashire, manufacturing chemist.  
 DUPLEX, G., Pleasant-place, Pentonville, chemist.  
 JACKSON, W., Maidstone, jeweller.  
 LOGAN, D., Quebec, Canada, merchant.  
 MOSLEY, C., Tower-street, victualler.  
 OSBORNE, J. jun., Colchester, common-carrier.  
 POLLARD, W., Manchester, commission-agent.  
 ROBINSON, J., Park-pl., Paddington, builder.  
 STEELE, J., Newcastle-u.-Lyme, ironmonger.  
 SYLVESTER, P., Fulbrook, Oxforde., grocer.  
 THOMAS, W., Bath, woollen-draper.  
 TURNER, G., and R. Hyslop, Liverpool, merchants.  
 WARD, J., and W. and J. Statters, Mellor, Lancashire, cotton-spinners.  
 WHITE, J., Marlborough, innkeeper.

## LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, CORN-EXCHANGE, FEBRUARY 20.—Our supplies since this day se'nnight of English and Scotch wheat and barley, English, Irish, and Scotch flour, English malt, and English beans, have been good; of oats, rye, peas, and seeds, from all quarters, but limited.

This day's market was tolerably well attended both by London and country buyers, many of whom seemed to be rather busy amongst the samples; but, on account of the sellers aiming at a pretty general advance, the trade, especially at the commencement of the market, was, throughout, dull: with wheat, malt, and flour, at fully last Monday's currency: with barley, oats, and peas, at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per quarter.—In rye, brank, or Indian corn, little, if anything, seemed to be doing.—The seed trade is very dull, at pretty generally drooping prices.

Wheat .....	58s. to 66s.
Rye .....	34s. to 38s.
Barley .....	24s. to 33s.
— fine .....	35s. to 42s.
Peas, White .....	34s. to 38s.
— Boilers .....	37s. to 42s.
— Grey .....	33s. to 37s.
Beans, Old .....	34s. to 36s.
— Tick .....	33s. to 37s.
Oats, Potatoc .....	24s. to 27s.
— Poland .....	22s. to 25s.
— Feed .....	19s. to 23s.
Flour, per sack .....	55s. to 60s.

## PROVISIONS.

Bacon, Middles, new, 44s. to 48s. per cwt.  
 — Sides, new ... 46s. to 48s.  
 Pork, India, new .. 127s. 0d. to 128s.  
 Pork, Mess, new ... 67s. 0d. to —s. per barl.

Butter, Belfast .... 92s. to —s. per cwt.  
 — Carlow .... 80s. to 86s.  
 — Cork ..... 82s. to 84s.  
 — Limerick .. 83s. to 84s.  
 — Waterford .. 76s. to 82s.  
 — Dublin .... 80s. to —s.  
 Cheese, Cheshire .... 54s. to 64s.  
 — Gloucester, Double .. 52s. to 66s.  
 — Gloucester, Single ... 48s. to 54s.  
 — Edam ..... 47s. to 50s.  
 — Gouda ..... 46s. to 50s.  
 Hams, Irish...., .... 62s. to 70s.

## SMITHFIELD.—February 20.

This day's supply of beasts was rather great; of sheep, including a few lambs, moderately good; of calves and porkers but limited. The trade, with each description of prime meat, was somewhat brisk, at fully—with that of middling and inferior quality very dull, at barely—Friday's quotations.

Beasts, 2,838; sheep, 19,660; calves, 94; pigs, 120.

## MARK-LANE.—Friday, Feb. 24.

The arrivals this week are fair; the market dull at Monday's prices.

## THE FUNDS.

3 per Cent. } Fri. Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thur.						
Cons. Ann. }	82½	82½	82½	82½	83½	82½

## COBBETT-LIBRARY.

*New Edition.*

## COBBETT'S Spelling-Book;

(Price 2s.)

Containing, besides all the usual matter of such a book, a clear and concise

## INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

This I have written by way of

## A Stepping-Stone to my own Grammar;

Such a thing having been frequently suggested to me by Teachers as necessary.

1. ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—Of this work sixty thousand copies have now been published. This is a duodecimo volume, and the price is 3s. bound in boards.

2. An ITALIAN GRAMMAR, by Mr. JAMES PAUL COBBETT.—Being a Plain and Compendious Introduction to the Study of Italian. Price 6s.



**3. COTTAGE ECONOMY.**—I wrote this Work professedly for the use of the labouring and middling classes of the English nation. I made myself acquainted with the best and simplest modes of making beer and bread, and these I made it as plain as, I believe, words could make it. Also of the keeping of Cows, Pigs, Bees, and Poultry, matters which I understood as well as any body could, and in all their details. It includes my writings also on the Straw Plait. A Duodecimo Volume. Price 2s. 6d.

**4. YEAR'S RESIDENCE IN AMERICA.**—The Price of this book, in good print and on fine paper, is 5s.

**5. The ENGLISH GARDENER;** or, a Treatise on the situation, soil, enclosing and laying out, of Kitchen Gardens; on the making and managing of Hot-beds and Green-houses; and on the propagation and cultivation of all sorts of Kitchen Garden Plants, and of Fruit Trees, whether of the Garden or the Orchard. And also, on the formation of Shrubberies and Flower Gardens. Price 6s.

**6. THE WOODLANDS;** or, a Treatise on the preparing of the ground for planting; on the planting, on the cultivating, on the pruning, and on the cutting down, of Forest Trees and Underwoods. Price 14s. bound in boards.

**7. PAPER AGAINST GOLD;** or, the History and Mystery of the National Debt, the Bank of England, the Funds, and all the Trickery of Paper Money. The Price of this book, very nicely printed, is 5s.

**9. TULL'S HORSE-HOEING HUSBANDRY;** or, a Treatise on the Principles of Tillage and Vegetation. With an Introduction, by WM. COBBETT. 8vo. Price 15s.

**19. PROTESTANT "REFORMATION"** in England and Ireland, showing how that event has impoverished and degraded the main body of the people in those countries. Two volumes, bound in boards. The Price of the first volume is 4s. 6d. The Price of the second volume 3s. 6d.

**8. SERMONS.**—There are twelve of these, in one volume, on the following subjects: 1. Hypocrisy and Cruelty; 2. Drunkenness; 3. Bribery; 4. Oppression; 5. Unjust Judges; 6. The Sluggard; 7. The Murderer; 8. The Gamester; 9. Public Robbery; 10. The Unnatural Mother; 11. The Sin of Forbidding Marriage; 12. On the Duties of Parsons, and on the Institution and Object of Tithes. Price 3s. 6d. bound in boards.

A Thirteenth Sermon, entitled "GOOD FRIDAY; or, The Murder of Jesus Christ by the Jews." Price 6d.

**10. POOR MAN'S FRIEND.** A new edition. Price 8d.

**11. THE LAW OF TURNPIKES.** By William Cobbett, Jun., Student of Lincoln's Inn. Price 3s. 6d. boards.

**12. FRENCH GRAMMAR;** or, Plain Instructions for the Learning of French. Price bound in boards, 5s.

To be had at No. 11, Bolt-court, Fleet-street.

**CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.**—To those who value their health, and seek relief from pain, &c.—The annexed affidavit of the 13th of October, 1831, referred to in a letter addressed to the Central Board of Health, Whitehall, as stated in *The Times* of the 14th inst., is respectfully submitted to the public by Mr. STROMBOM, who has the honour of announcing that he has compounded an Embrocation called NE PLUS ULTRA, for the relief of various disorders, particularly Cholera Morbus, or Bowel Complaints, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Gout, Contusions, Sprains, Bruises, Inflammation of the Chest or Lungs, Tooth-ache, Sore Throats, Swelled Faces, Tic Douleureux, Erysipelas, Paralytic and Glandular Affections, Swelled Ancles, Chilblains, Corns, &c., for which he has obtained his Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, and is now for sale at his Laboratory, 17, HATTON-GARDEN, at the rate of 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. Also Mr. STROMBOM's address to Earl Bathurst, 1825, about the Cape Currency, &c., and to the Marquis of Wellesley, about the Commercial and Financial state of Great Britain and its Currency, in 1831, 8vo. sewed at 2s. 6d. and 4s. in boards.

Mr. STROMBOM's Affidavit, respecting his New Patent Medicine, the NE PLUS ULTRA and Incomparable Embrocation. — "Isaac Strombom, of No. 65, OLD BROAD STREET, in the City of London, Merchant, maketh oath, and saith—That the Deponent (after having visited all the four quarters of the globe, and for about thirty years resided principally in hot or more or less enervating climates, and consequently, through accidental occurrences, having been subject to severe illnesses, and often so situated, as well as his family and a large establishment of servants, as to be without any good medical assistance near at hand to have recourse to) has been induced to attend a great deal to the effects of different medicines, and particularly of late years, having studied some of the best medical and surgical authors, in regard to several complaints which either himself or any of his family or friends were subject to:—That, after a great many experiments, by adding such proportions of several ingredients as might ameliorate the sharpness and remove the evil of some without detracting from their good qualities, he has at last formed a composition of several medical ingredients, which the deponent firmly believes, by neutralizing or absorbing or removing the crudi-

ties and bad humours under and in the proximity of the skin, as well as for its efficacy (if not in many instances almost instantaneous, though gentle effects, if equalled, not surpassed by any hitherto-known compound) is, for its stimulating, anodyne, and many other beneficial qualities, both by neutralizing or easing, subduing and removing, several external as well as internal complaints, by the external application of the said composition, which, in every instance hitherto tried, has been found highly successful; among these are, in particular, severe bowel complaints, or what is hitherto termed the English Cholera Morbus, spasms in the stomach, cramp, head and face-ache, gout, rheumatism, chilblains, contusions and sprains, pains in the side from disease or the liver and internal abscesses, besides many other inflammatory complaints and eruptions, &c. Further, the deponent verily believes that the said composition, by absorbing or neutralizing bad humours, acts greatly as a preventive to many serious illnesses. And the deponent saith that, as he verily believes that the circulation and extensive use of his said composition would be greatly beneficial to the public and mankind in general, as well as to his own advantage, he intends to introduce it by a patent under the name and appellation of **STROMBOM'S NE PLUS ULTRA**, and **INCOMPARABLE EMBROCATION**. And the deponent further saith, that the said Embrocation, while consisting of the most efficient ingredients, all of which have been occasionally given individually by the Medical Profession internally, and from its not containing any Mercury, the Deponent verily believes that it is less liable to produce any pernicious effects through its application than most if not any other hitherto-known compound.

**J. STROMBOM."**

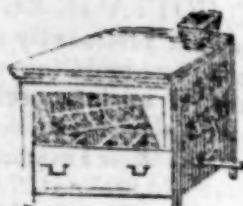
Sworn before me at the Mansion House,  
London, Oct. 13, 1831.

**J. KEY, Mayor.**

**THE CHURCH REFORMERS' MAGAZINE** for ENGLAND and IRELAND, for March, Price 1s. 6d., will be published on Wednesday next, and will contain amongst other things,—An Inquiry into the Voluntary Nature and Character of the Payment of Tithes, and the Legal Consequences of Refusing or Declining to pay Tithes; with Observations on Combinations against Tithes.

Effingham Wilson, 88, Royal Exchange; (to whom all communications respecting this publication are requested to be addressed).

Sold by W. F. Wakeman, 9, D'Olier-street, Dublin; Smith, and G. and J. Robinson, Liverpool; Lewis; and James and Joseph Thomson, Manchester; Butterworth, Birmingham; Baines and Co., Leeds; Davey and Musket, Bristol; Timms, Bath; Brooke, Dewsbury; Wetton, Egham; Bacon and Co., Norwich; Thurnam, Carlisle; and all Booksellers.



**ZACHARIAH PARKES, 279, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, Manufacturer of STEEL MILLS, for Grinding Malt, Beans, Peas, Oats, Barley, Coffee, Pepper, Rice, and Drugs in general, begs particularly to call the attention of the Public to his improved HAND CORN-MILLS and FLOUR DRESSING MACHINES, by the using of which private Families may ensure Pure and Wholesome Bread.—Vide the Register for December 29, 1827, Vol. 64, No. 14.**

**BREWERS and CORN-DEALERS** are informed, that they may have Hand Malt-Mills that will grind from One to Two Quarters and upwards in the Hour.

Persons who emigrate to Van Dieman's Land, Swan River, or any other new Settlement, would find the Corn-Mill and Flour-dressing Machine well worth their notice, The cost is trifling, and the Mill and Machine may be packed in a case containing less than eight cubic feet.

### CHEAP CLOTHING!!

**SWAIN AND CO., Tailors, &c.,**  
93, FLEET-STREET,

(Near the new opening to St. Bride's Church,)

**REQUEST** the attention of the public to the following list of prices (for cash only) which they charge for:—

Gentlemen's Dress Coats of Medley	l. s. d.
Colours.....	2 12 0
Ditto, ditto, Best Saxony Cloth....	3 0 0
Saxony Kerseymere Trousers.....	1 8 0
Ditto ditto Waistcoats.....	12 0
Figured Silk ditto.....	18 0
Venetian Leather Shooting Jackets..	1 10 0
Barogau ditto.....	1 8 0
A Plain Suit of Livery.....	4 4 0

**Ladies' Habits and Pelisses**, and every description of Clothing for young gentlemen, equally cheap. The whole made from goods of the finest quality, and the CUT and WORKMANSHIP not to be surpassed.

I recommend Messrs. Swain and Co. as very good and punctual tradesmen, whom I have long employed with great satisfaction.

**WM. COBBETT.**

Printed by William Cobbett, Johnson's-court; and published by him, at 11, Bolt-court, Fleet-street.